The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2004 | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1858. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Douglas' Minority Report on Lecompton.

THE BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Extraordinary Developments Concerning Prominent Naval Officers.

The Demonstration Against Mr. Haskin, of New-York—Complaints of the Chairman of the House Committee of the Whole.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

Some rather extraordinary developments have been made here recently, affecting the character of an officer of high rank in the United States Navy, which are intended to be brought before the Senate in definite shape. It appears that in giving testimony before one of the late Naval Courts of Inquiry, certain two officers disagreed in reference to a matter of fact which is necessarily part of the record of a ship's log, in reference to which officer number one swore that officer number two had committed perjury. On an examination of the ship's log, several leaves were missing, and thus the accuracy of the respective statements could not be tested. Since the adjournment of the Court, when the log-book book was sent to be bound, behold! the missing leaves were found in their place again. And, still more strange, the record which had been missing proves officer number two to have been right, and officer number one the perjurer, if anybody, is entitled to wear that appellation. The matter is likely to create intense excitement in the Navy,—but the affair is too serious, and the officer implicated has hitherto borne too high a reputation to admit of the publication of any names until the facts are more fully developed.

Hon. Mr. HASKINS is rather amused than otherwise, by the demonstration made by a dozen of his constituents the other day against his course in opposition to the Lecompton fraud. The meeting was gotten up by a man named LITTLE, who owes to Mr. HASKINS' efforts the $1,600 berth in the Custom-House, which he is compelled to earn by helping the Administration through with the fraudulent conspiracy against Kansas.

Mr. H. does not hesitate to say that he has no respect for these demonstrations of the paid hirelings of power; and that instead of their furnishing him the least evidence that he is pursuing the path of error, it gives him renewed assurance that the people are with him, and that he is truly representing the sentiment of the honest and independent masses. The energy and boldness with which the Representative from Westchester makes Democratic fight against the pending swindle challenges the respect and admiration even of those who differ from him.

Much complaint is made of the conduct of Mr. HOPKINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the House, who by evident prearrangement is careful not to give the floor to any Anti-Lecompton Democrat, only the ultraists of either side—the Abolitionists and the Fire-eaters. This is an old trick, and Mr. HOPKINS has doubtless received his instructions from Speaker ORR. This is only one of the many dirty things which Lecomptonism requires of its supporters.

There is a rumor that J. BUCHANAN HENRY, the President's private secretary, is to be appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, and that GEORGE PLITT Esq., of Philadelphia, will succeed him in his present position. I am still under the impression that if the present popular Marshal is superseded at all it will be by Mr. PLITT, whose appointment would be hailed as a highly judicious one by all parties. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

It appears from the official statement that the amount on deposit in the Treasury on Monday last was $6,333,000, of which $4,228,000 was subject to draft. The receipts for the week were $650,000.

The Senate Committee on Territories, in their report, say they do not approve of the ordinance accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, and therefore oppose its acceptance. They do not regard it as any part of the Constitution, nor would its approval or disapproval by Congress affect the validity of the Constitution if Kansas is admitted into the Union as recommended.

The Democrats of the Senate will not, as has been stated, press the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas exactly in the form reported from the Committee on Territories. There is the highest authority for saying that when the subject comes up for consideration, an amendment will be offered from that side, and doubtless adopted, expressly declaring "that nothing in the Lecompton Constitution shall be construed or held to interfere with the right of the people to alter, amend, or modify it at pleasure."

Messrs. BROWN, COBB, FLOYD and THOMPSON, of the Cabinet, and a large number of the members of Congress have made arrangements to attend the inauguration of the Statue of Washington in Richmond on Monday next.

Hon. JOHN L. ROBINSON, ex-member of Congress from Indiana, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as United States Marshal for that State.

The Pennsylvania Democratic members of the House, last night, had a full and free interchange of opinions, continuing for four hours on the Kansas and other questions, but nothing of an affirmative character was consummated. The utmost confidence and respect were expressed for the President, and although some regretted that they were compelled to differ from him on the subject of Kansas, they had no disposition whatever to embarass the Administration and its general policy.

XXXVth CONGRESS-- ---First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

The Senate was engaged on the private Calendar for some time.

The Army bill was taken up.

Mr. IVERSON said that Mr. DAVIS wished to reply to some remarks of others, before the vote was taken. He moved a postponement, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

Mr. HOARD as a question of privilege, sent up to the Speaker's desk a letter from Mr. BURNS, a member of the House, addressed to him and to the following effect: "You took occasion on Friday to read from the New-York *Tribune* a false and foul slander against me, from the tenor of which you know, that if the charges set forth were true, would disqualify me from holding a seat in this House. You repeated the slander without provocation. I pronounced the paragraph a falsehood of the foulest kind. If you suppose me guilty of the crime, I ask you to examine into its truth or falsehood. If I am innocent, you should set me right."

Mr. HOARD desired to respond to the letter, but objections were made. He insisted on his right to be heard. Mr. BURNS' letter was threatening, and calculated to intimidate.

Mr. BURNETT called Mr. HOARD to order, saying, "The gentleman could explain by letter."

Mr. GIDDINGS wanted to know whether the friends of Mr. BURNS would insist on their objections.

Mr. HOARD made another ineffectual attempt to make his explanations.

The subject dropped.

The House resolved that when an adjournment takes place to-day it will be till Tuesday next.

The private calendar was taken up.

Mr. HATCH rose to make a personal explanation. He said that during his absence yesterday Mr. ZOLLICOFFER made a personal allusion to him. He had a right as a Member of the House to discuss any matter of public interest. No power on earth could deter him from a faithful and fearless discharge of that duty. The other day he spoke of a certain party and their oaths, which of course could only be known to members of that party.

He didn't propose to discuss the question of veracity with any member of the House, as to the existence of these oaths, or as to their treasonableness or unconstitutionality. He sought to bring before the House a creditable authority for their existence namely, a journal of New-York. He didn't vouch for the genuineness of these oaths. The gentleman branded this allegation as false. If Mr. ZOLLICOFFER were right, then he was at issue without authority. When he made a personal issue with any gentleman in or outside of the House, he was responsible, but he could not be diverted from meeting a question involving the constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens, by a gentleman giving it a personal or local application. Such oaths may not exist in Tennessee. He didn't allege that Mr. ZOLLICOFFER or any other gentleman had taken such obligations. He had merely expressed a belief that men taking such oaths act in direct violation of the Constitution.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER said that possibly he misapprehended the spirit actuating Mr. HATCH. The obligations which the latter had read as those of the American Party, were not either in letter or spirit those administered in Tennessee. Being a member of the American Party, he felt it his duty to throw off the imputation that the obligations were treasonable.

Mr. GILMER, interposing, said that he would have preferred that Mr. ZOLLICOFFER hadn't replied, as Mr. HATCH acknowledged that he was elected by foreign votes. [Confusion.]

Cries of "Order," "Order."

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, resuming, said that he didn't wish to make a personal issue. If he had misapprehended Mr. HATCH, he had nothing more to say.

Mr. HOARD made a personal explanations. He sent to the Chair a paper reciting that a statement had been made by a member of the House, asserting that Mr BURNS had stated to him (the member) on the subject of his (BURNS') vote on the Kansas Committee resolution, that he was to have certain official patronage at his disposal, and that Mr. BURNS, by thus freely avowing his statements afforded ground for a belief that improper influences had been exerted to bias his vote. He concluded by offering a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether improper attempts had been made by persons of the Executive Department, or by other persons, to influence the action of members of the House by promises of patronage. Mr. HOARD disclaimed personal unkindness against Mr. BURNS, but said that he could not be diverted from his purpose by side issues. Last Friday he said in the House that the Executive Department were endeavoring to influence votes by the bestowal of patronage, and circumstances connected with BURNS' statement justified the charge.

Mr. BURNETT objected to any gentleman bringing a personal difficulty into the House under the guise of a privileged question. Mr. BURNS had pronounced the charge false, and he was responsible for what he he said.

Pending the question, the House adjourned till Tuesday.

Report of Senator Douglas from the Committee on Territories.

I am constrained to withhold my assent from the conclusion to which the majority of the Committee have arrived, for the reason that there is no satisfactory evidence that the Constitution formed at Lecompton is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or that it embodies their will. In the absence of all affirmative evidence that the Lecompton Constitution does "meet the sense of the people to be affected by it," and in opposition to the overwhelming majority recorded against it at a fair and valid election held in pursuance of law, on the 4th day of January, 1858, it is argued that the Lecompton Convention was duly constituted with full authority to ordain a Constitution and establish a government, and consequently the proceedings of that Convention must be presumed to embody the popular will, although such presumption may be rebutted and overthrown by the most conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Inasmuch, then, as the right of Congress to accept the Lecompton Constitution and impose it upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to their known wishes and recorded votes, rests solely upon the assumption that the proceedings were technically legal and regular, and that the regularity of the proceedings must be made to override the popular will, it becomes important to inquire whether the Convention was duly constituted, and clothed with full power to ordain a Constitution and establish a State Government to the exclusion of the organic act and Territorial Government established by Congress.

It is conceded that on the 19th day of February, 1857, the Territorial Legislature passed a law providing for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, and that the Convention, when assembled in pursuance of said act, was vested with all the powers which it was competent for the Territorial Legislature to confer, and which, by the terms of the act, was conferred on the Convention, and no more. Did that Territorial act have the legal effect to authorize the Convention to abrogate or suspend the Territorial Government established by Congress, and substitute a State Government in its place?

The Committee, in their reports, have always held that a Territory is not a sovereign power; that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States in trust for the people when they become a State; that the United States, as the trustee, cannot be divested of the sovereignty, nor the Territory be invested with the right to assume and exercise it without the consent of Congress. By the Kansas-Nebraska act the people of the Territory were vested with all the rights and privileges of self-government on all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with and in obedience to the organic act; but they were not authorized, at their own will and pleasure, to resolve themselves into a sovereign power, and to abrogate and annul the organic act and Territorial Government established by Congress, and to ordain a Constitution and State Government upon their ruins without the consent of Congress.

It would seem, from his Special Message, that the President is under the impression that the Kansas-Nebraska act, from the date of its passage, on the 30th of May, 1854, when there were not five hundred white inhabitants in the whole country, authorized the people of those Territories respectively, or "any portion of the same," at their own sovereign will and pleasure, "to proceed and form a Constitution in their own way, without an express authority from Congress," and to suspend the authority of the Territorial Legislature, at least to the extent of depriving it of the power to submit a Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection before it should be deemed the act and deed of the people of Kansas. With the most profound respect for the opinions of the President, I must be pardoned for expressing my firm convictions that neither the provisions of that act, nor the history of the measure, nor the understanding of its authors and supporters at the time of its enactment, or at any period since, justifies or permits the construction which the President has placed upon it. It is certain that President PIERCE, who signed and approved the Kansas-Nebraska act, and whose Administration was a unit in support of the measure at the time of its enactment, did not understand that it authorized the people of each or either of those Territories "to proceed and form a Constitution in their own way, without an express authority from Congress," from the fact that on the — day of ——, 1856, he sent in a special Message to Congress in which he recommended an Enabling act for Kansas as the appropriate legislative remedy for the evils complained of in that Territory.

His recommendation is in these words:

> "This, it seems to me, can be best accomplished by providing that when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a Constitution, and thus prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State. *I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law to that effect.* I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas."

The Message of President PIERCE containing this recommendation was referred to the Committee on Territories by the Senate, and after full examination and mature deliberation, this Committee, on the 12th day of March, 1856, made an elaborate report in explanation and vindication of the principles, provisions and policy of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and arrived at the conclusion that the recommendation of the President furnished the appropriate and legitimate mode of conducting the principles, provisions and policy of the act to a successful and final consummation, by the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the people of Kansas to hold a Convention and form a Constitution and State Government, "when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State."

The Committee, in their report, responded to the President's recommendation in the following language:

> "In compliance with the first recommendation, your Committee ask leave to report a bill authorizing the Legislature of the Territory to provide by law for the election of delegates by the people, and the assembling of a Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, as soon as it shall appear, by a census to be taken under the direction of the Governor, by the authority of the Legislature that the Territory contains 93,420 inhabitants—that being the number required by the present ratio of representation for a member of Congress."

Thus it appears that the Committee who wrote and approved the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the President who approved and imparted vitality to it by his signature, did not mean by that act to authorise or recognize the right of the people of a Territory with a few hundred or even a few thousand population, whenever they pleased to form a Constitution and State Government, "without an express authority from Congress," but on the contrary, it clearly appears that the authors of the act understood and intended it to be construed and executed as meaning, that while the people of those Territories remained in a territorial condition, they should exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges of self-government in conformity with the organic act, and that when they should have the requisite number, "to constitute a State," and should desire it, Congress would give its assent in a subsequent act to authorize them to form a Constitution and State government, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. President Pierce did not specify the number which he deemed necessary to constitute a State, nor did the Cincinnati Convention, on the "celebrated occasion" referred to by the President, in his annual Message, designate the precise number which entitle the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, "to form a Constitution with or without Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States;" out it is evident from the language employed that they did not understand the right of admission to have accrued from the date of the organization of each Territory, nor when there were a few hundred or a few thousand inhabitants, nor at whatever time the people of the Territory should feel disposed to claim the privilege without reference to numbers; but when, in the language of President PIERCE, "*They should be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State;*" or in the language of the Cincinnati Platform, as appears in the extract copied into the annual Message of the President, "*whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it;*" or in the language of the Committee on Territories in the report to which I have referred, so soon as it shall appear by a census "that the Territory contains 93,429 inhabitants, *that being the number required by the present ratio of representation for a member of Congress.*" So it appears that each of these authorities (if I may be permitted to use such a term in this connection) excludes the idea that a Territory may proceed to form a Constitution and State Government whenever it pleases, without the consent of Congress and irrespective of the number of its inhabitants; and sustains the position that a Territory is not entitled to admission, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, until it contains population enough to constitute a State, and that it is the province of Congress, instead of the Territory, to determine what that number shall be; while the Constitution of the United States does not, in terms, prescribe the number of inhabitants requisite. yet in view of the fact that representation in the House of Representatives is to be in the ratio of federal population, and that each State, no matter how small its population, is to be allowed one representative, it is apparent that the rule most consistent with fairness and justice toward the other States, and in harmony with the general principles of the Federal Constitution, is that which, according to the ratio of population for the time being, is sufficient for a Representative in Congress. A reference to the debates which have occurred in all the cases touching the sufficiency of population in the admission of a State, will show that the discussion has always proceeded on the supposition that the rule I have indicated was the true one, and the effort had been, on the one side to prove that the proposed State had sufficient population, and on the other that it had not the requisite numbers to entitle it to admission in substantial compliance with that rule.

In view of these facts I respectfully but firmly insist that neither the principles nor the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act, nor of the Cincinnati Platform justify the assertion that it was the intention to abrogate this wise and just rule and establish in lieu of it the principle that "all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska," have a right, whenever they please, and with whatever population they may happen to possess, "to proceed and form a Constitution in their own way without an express authority from Congress," and demand admission into the Union on the plea that the Organic act was an enabling act; I do not insist that Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may not depart from the rule to which I have referred, and make an exceptional case of a Territory under peculiar circumstances, as the Senate proposed and the House of Representatives refused to do with Kansas, in July, 1856; but in such a case, if any can be shown in our history, it must be regarded as a concession by Congress, and not the recognition of a right in the Territory.

That the Senate concurred with President PIERCE and the Committee on Territories, that the Kansas-Nebraska act did not authorize the people of those Territories to proceed and form a State Constitution whenever they chose, without the consent of Congress; and that the passage of an enabling act by Congress was the appropriate and legitimate mode of carrying into effect the principles, provisions and policy of the Kansas-Nebraska act, when those Territories respectively should have the requisite population to entitle them to admission into the Union as States, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, as guaranteed by the Treaty acquiring the country from France, is made apparent by the fact that on the 2d day of July, 1856, in pursuance of the said recommendation of the President and report of the Committee, the Senate passed an enabling act for Kansas, entitled "*An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.*" I quote from Senate Journal, page 414:

> "Ordered, that the bill be engrossed and read a third time. The said bill was read the third time.
>
> On the question, Shall the bill pass? it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 33; Nays 12.
>
> On motion by Mr. SEWARD, the Yeas and Nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present.
>
> Those who voted in the affirmative are:
>
> Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Tombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, and Yulee.
>
> Those who voted in the negative are:
>
> Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer, Dodge, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson.
>
> So it was
>
> *Resolved* That the bill pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid."

From this official record, it appears that no Senator voted against the Enabling act for Kansas in 1856, who had either advocated or voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854; while it is proper to remark that those Senators who did vote against this Enabling act, justify their opposition upon the ground that the provisions of the bill, and the time and circumstances under which it was proposed to press it, were not in accordance with their views of public policy and duty, and not upon the ground that the organic act was a sufficient Enabling act to authorize the people of the Territory to ordain a Constitution whenever they pleased. Greater significance and importance are imputed to these recommendations, reports and votes, in favor of an enabling act for Kansas, in view of the fact that a few months previously the Territorial Legislature had taken the preliminary steps for calling the Lecompton Convention, by ordering an election to be held a few months thereafter for or against the Convention; while the effect as well as the design of the Enabling act thus recommended by the President and passed by the Senate, would have been, if it had passed the House and become a law, to arrest and put an end to this irregular and unauthorized proceeding on the part of the Territorial Legislature, and to substitute in place of it a regular and legal mode of proceeding under the authority of Congress.

Had the Enabling act become a law, whereby the people of Kansas would have been authorized to assume and exercise the sovereign power of establishing a Constitution and State Government, the proceeding would have been regular, lawful, and in strict conformity with the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Then the people of Kansas would have become a sovereign power, clothed with full authority to establish a Constitution and State Government in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. But if the proposition be true, that sovereign power alone can institute Governments, and that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States in trust for the people when they become a State, and the sovereignty cannot be divested from the hands of the trustee and vested in the people of the Territory without the assent of Congress, it follows as an unavoidable consequence that the Kansas Legislature, by the act of February 19, 1856, did not and could not confer upon the Lecompton Convention the sovereign power of ordaining a Constitution for the people of Kansas in the place of the organic law passed by Congress.

The Convention seem to have been conscious of this absence of sovereign power on their part, and seek to supply the deficiency by referring the Constitution to the people at an election on the 21st of December last, "*for ratification or rejection*," with the further provision that "*this Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.*"

I will quote some of the provisions on this point:

> "Before this Constitution be sent to Congress asking admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory, for approval or disapproval as follows," &c.

And again:

> "At which election the Constitution formed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, in said Territory, upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for *ratification* or *rejection* in the following manner and form," &c.

And further:

> "SEC. 16. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after the ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided."

From these provisions it is clear that the Convention did not openly assert and exercise the authority to ordain and establish the Constitution by virtue of any sovereign power vested in that body, but referred it to the people for ratification or rejection under the supposition that the popular will expressed through the ballot-box might impart vitality and validity to it. But, before the time arrived for holding the election on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, as provided by the Convention, the Territorial Legislature interposed its authority by the passage of a law, providing that said Constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, at a fair election, to be held in conformity with the laws of the Territory, on the 4th day of January, 1858. The reason for this Legislative interposition, by which the vote on the Constitution was, in effect, to be postponed from the 21st of December to the 4th of January, and then held and conducted, and the returns made in the manner prescribed by law, may be deduced from the following facts:

1. That, while the Convention recognized the right of the people of Kansas to "*ratify*" or "*reject*" said Constitution, and provided that it should not take effect nor be submitted to Congress for acceptance until so ratified, at an election to be held for the purpose of "*ratification*" or "*rejection*," yet the mode of submission prescribed by the Convention was such as to render it impossible for the people to reject it at said election, even if there should be but one person offering to vote for it, and 20,000 against, since no person was to be permitted to vote unless he would vote for the Constitution, and those who should offer to vote against the Constitution, were to be excluded from the polls, and deprived of the privilege of voting at all at said election.

2. That the mode of submission prescribed by the Convention did not fully present the question to the people to be decided at that eletion whether Kansas should be a slaveholding or a non-slaveholding State, for the reason that while there was known to be many Pro-Slavery men residing in the Territory who were anxious to vote in favor of making Kansas a slaveholding State, but were at the same time irreconcilably opposed to that Constitution, and while it was also known that there were many Free-State men resident in the Territory who were equally opposed to the Constitution, whether the Slavery clause should be retained or excluded; yet the Convention had promised in effect that no Pro-Slavery man should vote in favor of making Kansas a slaveholding State, unless he at the same time recorded his vote in favor of the Constitution; nor should any Free-State man vote in favor of making Kansas a Free-State, unless he at the same time would record his vote in favor of the Constitution.

3. That inasmuch as the Convention did not possess any legislative power, it could not prescribe, and did not attempt to provide any penalties or punishments for illegal and fraudulent voting, or for false and fraudulent returns, except by a vague and vain reference to the Territorial laws.

4. That the schedule of the Constitution had taken the whole management of the said election out of the hands of the Territorial officers, and placed it in the hands of Commissioners, Judges and Clerks to be appointed by and under the authority of the President of the Convention; and even if the Territorial laws could be construed as applicable to the persons so appointed to conduct this election, yet fraudulent and spurious and forged returns could be made with impunity, as had been the case in other elections, for the reason that, by some singular omission or inadvertence, the election laws of the Territory failed to provide any penalties or punishment for such offences.

Do not these facts furnish sufficient reasons to justify the Territorial Legislature in interposing its authority, as it did on the 17th of December, in the passage of a law which, in effect, postponed the election on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution until the 4th day of January, and provided that on that day a fair election should be held, at which any legal voter in the Territory might record his vote for or against the Constitution, and for or against the Slavery article, fully and unconditionally, and also made wise and effective provisions to protect the ballot-box and returns from fraud and violence.

The result of the election of the 4th of January on the ratification or rejection of the Lecompton Constitution was officially announced by the Governor and presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature of the Territory in the following proclamation:

"In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled 'An act submitting the Constitution framed at Lecompton, under the act of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, entitled "An act to provide for taking a census and election of Delegates to a Convention," passed Feb. 19, A. D., 1857,' the undersigned announce the following as the official vote of the people of Kansas Territory, on the questions as therein submitted on the 4th day of January, 1858:

COUNTIES.	Against the Lecompton Constitution.	For the Lec'n Cons'n with Slavery.	For the Lec'n Con. without Slavery.
Leavenworth........	1,997	10	3
Atchison........	536	4	—
Doniphan........	561	1	2
Brown........	187	2	—
Nemaha........	238	1	—
Marshall........	66	—	—
Riley........	287	7	—
Potawatomie........	207	2	—
Calhoun........	249	—	—
Jefferson........	377	1	—
Johnson........	392	2	—
Lykens........	358	1	1
Linn........	510	1	3
Bourbon........	268	55	—
Douglas........	1,647	21	2
Franklin........	304	—	—
Anderson........	177	—	—
Allen........	191	1	4
Shawnee........	832	28	3
Coffee........	463	—	4
Woodson........	80	—	—
Richardson........	177	—	1
Breckenridge........	191	—	—
Madison........	40	—	—
Davis........	21	—	—
Totals........	10,226	138	24

Some Precincts have not yet sent in their returns, but the above is the complete vote received up to this date.

J. W. DENVER,
Secretary and Acting Governor.
C. W. BABCOCK,
President of the Council.
G. W. DEITZLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Jan. 26, 1858.

From this official proclamation, it appears that the Lecompton Constitution was repudiated and rejected by the people of Kansas at that election by a clear majority of ten thousand and sixty-four (10,064) votes.

It is proper, however, to remark that, notwithstanding the Legislature had provided by law that the vote on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution should take place on the 4th day of January, the friends of that instrument, in disregard of the law, held an election on the 21st of December, under the pretended authority of the Convention; and that it appeared from a proclamation signed by C. W. BABCOCK, President of the Council, and by G. W. DEITZLER, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Territory, who were present by invitation of John Calhoun, President of the Convention, at the counting of the votes, that six thousand one hundred and forty-three (6,143) votes were returned "for the Constitution with Slavery," and that five hundred and eighty-nine (589) votes were returned "for the Constitution with no Slavery." Showing a majority of five thousand five hundred and seventy-four (5,574) votes cast at that election for "the Constitution with Slavery," as presented to Congress for acceptance.

It is also stated in the same proclamation, that "more than one-half of this majority was cast at these very sparely-settled precincts in the Territory, two of them in the Shawnee Reserve, on land not open for settlement, viz.:

Oxford, Johnson County..................	1,266
Shawnee, Johnson County..................	729
Kickapoo, Leavenworth County..................	1,017
Total..................	3,012

"From our personal knowledge of the sentiments in and around the above places, we have no hesitation in saying, that the great bulk of these votes were fraudulent, and, taking into view the other palpable but less important frauds, we feel safe in saying, that of the whole vote polled, not over 2,000 were legal votes polled by the citizens of the Territory."

But assuming this election to have been fair and valid, although not held and conducted according to law, and assuming the returns to have been genuine, and the voters to have been all citizens of the Territory, notwithstanding the recent developments of the enormous frauds at the polls, and in the returns—assuming all this, let us see how the matter stands when we compare the results of the two elections. At the election on the 4th of January, the majority against the Constitution was 10,064. At the election on the 21st of December, the majority in favor of the Constitution as presented to Congress was 5,574; showing a clear majority against the Constitution, on comparison of the returns of the two elections, and supposing each to have been fair and legal, of 4,490. If from this calculation we deduct the fraudulent votes according to the statements of the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature, who were present at the opening of the polls and the counting of the votes by the invitation of the President of the Convention, and we have a majority of more than 8,000, or four to one of all the legal voters of Kansas in opposition to the Constitution.

The manner in which the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution hope to avoid the force of this overwhelming verdict against it by the people of Kansas, is explained in the following passage from the recent Special Message of the President of the United States, which contains all that he says upon the subject:

> "It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature, which could possibly destroy its existence, or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution were, at the very same time and place, recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election."

It is to be regretted that on the 2d day of February the President had received no official information of the result of the election held on the 4th day of January, which was published in the "proclamation" to which I have referred, and was republished in the newspapers of this city and of New-York as early as the 30th of January, from which proclamation the President would have learned, if he had received it, that the people of Kansas had repudiated and rejected the Lecompton Constitution by more than 10,000 majority at that election. It seems, however, that the President attaches no importance to the overwhelming vote of the people against the Constitution, for the reason that he supposes "this election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character." By what authority had the Territory been prepared for admission into the Union? Certainly not by the authority of Congress, for I have already shown that Congress withheld its assent when asksd by President PIERCE in a special message to grant it.

Was it by authority of the Territorial Legislature? It is a peculiar doctrine that a Territorial Legislature may assemble a Convention without the assent of Congress and empower the Convention, when assembled, to abrogate or impair the authority of the Territorial Government established by Congress, of which the Legislature is a constituent part.

The question does not now arise for the first time in the history of our country. It arose under the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, on the right of the Territorial Legislature of Arkansas "to prepare that Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State without any express authority from Congress," and, after mature deliberation, Gen. JACKSON delivered the decision of his Administration upon the proposition, through Mr. BUTLER, his Attorney-General.

I quote from the opinion:

> "To suppose that the legislative powers granted to the General Assembly include the authority to abrogate, alter or modify the Territorial Government established by the act of Congress, and of which the Assembly is a constituent part, would be manifestly absurd. The act of Congress so far as it is consistent with the Constitution of the United States and with the treaty by which the Territory, as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States, is a supreme law of the Territory; it is paramount to the power of the Territorial Legislature, and can only be revoked or altered by the authority from which it emanated. The General Assembly, and the people of the Territory are as much bound by its provisions, and as incapable of abrogating them, as the Legislature and people of the American States are bound by and incapable of abrogating the Constitution of the United States.
>
> It is also a maxim of universal law that, when a particular thing is prohibited by law, all means, attempts or contrivances to effect such a thing are strongly prohibited. Consequently, it is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkansas to pass any law for the purpose of electing members to a Convention to form a Constitution and State Government, nor to do any other act directly or indirectly, to create such new Government. Every such law, even though it were approved by the Governor of the Territory would be null and void. If passed by them notwithstanding his veto, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch, it would still be equally void."

Thus it appears that under the Administration of General JACKSON, the doctrine obtained, and I have never heard its correctness questioned until the present session of Congress, that a Convention assembled under the authority of a Territorial Legislature, "without any express authority from Congress," had no right or power to prepare the Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and thereby abrogate or impair the authority of the Territorial Legislature over all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the organic act. If this view of the subject be correct, it follows, necessarily, that the Lecompton Convention, in forming the Constitution, did not, by that act, and could not by any act impair, diminish or restrain the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and hence that the Constitution formed at Lecompton and presented to Congress for acceptance, should be considered and treated like any other memorial or petition, which Congress may accept, reject or disregard, according to the facts and circumstances of the case. This point was also considered and decided by General JACKSON'S Administration in the Arkansas case, as appears by the following extract from the same opinion of Attorney-General BUTLER:

> "But I am not prepared to say that all proceedings on this subject, on the part of the citizens of Arkansas, will be illegal.
>
> They undoubtedly possess the ordinary privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Among these is the right of the people 'peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for the redress of grievances.' In the exercise of this right the inhabitants of Arkansas may peaceably meet together in primary assemblies, or in Conventions chosen by such assemblies, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to abrogate the Territorial Government and to admit them into the Union as an independent State. The particular form which they may give to their petition cannot be material, so long as they confine themselves to the mere right of petitioning, and connect all their proceedings in a peaceable manner; and as the power of Congress over the whole subject is plenary and unlimited, they may accept any Constitution, however framed, which, in their judgments, *meets the sense of the people to be affected by it.* If, therefore, the citizens of Arkansas think proper to accompany their petition by a written Constitution, framed and agreed on by their primary assemblies, or by a Convention of Delegates chosen by such assemblies, I perceive no legal objection to their power to do so, nor to any measures which may be taken to collect the sense of the people in respect to it, provided always that such measures be commenced and prosecuted in a peaceable manner, *in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government, and in entire subserviency to the power of Congress to adopt, reject or disregard them at their pleasure.*
>
> It is, however, very obvious that all measures commenced and prosecuted with a design to subvert the Territorial Government, and to establish and put in force in its place a new Government, without the consent of Congress, will be unlawful. The laws establishing the Territorial Government must continue in force until abrogated by Congress; and in the meantime it will be the duty of the Governor and of all the Territorial officers, as well as of the President, to take care that they are faithfully executed."

If we apply the principles to Kansas which received the sanction of Gen. JACKSON and his Administration in the Arkansas case, it becomes apparent that the Lecompton Convention had the right to assemble under the protection of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which secures to the people the right "peaceably to assemble, and to petition Government for the redress of grievances;" and in the exercise of this right of petition they might "pray Congress to abrogate the Territorial Government, and to admit them into the Union as an independent State," provided "they confine themselves to the mere right of petitioning, and the Constitution inclosed in their petition *meets the sense of the people to be affected by it,*" and also that "such measures be commenced and prosecuted in a peaceable manner, in *strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government,* and *in entire subserviency to the power of Congress,* to adopt, reject or disregard them, at their pleasure;" but that said Convention could not establish a Government, or ordain a Constitution, or do any other act, under pretence of "preparing the Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State," calculated or intended to abrogate, impair or restrain the Legislative power of the Territory over all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the organic act. If these principles be sound—if the doctrine of Gen. JACKSON'S Administration in the Arkansas case be correct, the President is mistaken in supposing that the Lecompton Convention did or could do any act, depriving the Territorial Legislature of the power and right to pass a law referring the Constitution to a vote of the people on the 4th of January, with the view of ascertaining the essential and all-important fact, whether it "*meets the sense of the people to be affected by it.*" The power of the Territorial Legislature over the whole subject was as full and absolute on the 17th day of December, when the law was enacted providing for the submission of the Constitution to the people at the election on the 4th of January, as it was on the 19th day of February, 1857, when the Legislature passed the act calling the Lecompton Convention into existence. The Convention was the creation of the Territorial Legislature; was called into existence by its mandate, derived whatever power it possessed from its enactment, and was bound to conduct all its proceedings "*in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government,*" as well as "in entire subserviency to the power of Congress, to adopt, reject, or disregard them at their pleasure." Such being the case, whenever the Legislature ascertained that the Convention, whose existence depended upon its will, had devised a scheme to force a Constitution upon the people without their consent, and without any authority from Congress, and which was believed to be repugnant to the feelings and hostile to the interests of the people to be affected by it, it became their imperative duty to interpose and exert the authority conferred upon them by Congress in the organic act, and arrest and prevent the consummation of the scheme before it had gone into operation.

The Legislature deserves credit for the promptness, wiscom, and justice which characterized its proceedings in this respect. The members were familiar with the wishes of the people, having been elected after the Lecompton Convention assembled, and before it concluded its labors, and at the end of an exciting canvass, in which the origin and organization of the Convention, the circumstances under which the delegates were elected and their pledges to submit the Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection, and the various provisions which were to be incorporated into the Constitution, were all fully and freely discussed by both parties before the people. The Legislature not only passed the act of the 17th of December authorizing the people to vote for or against the Constitution before it should be sent to Congress for acceptance, but in order to prevent any action by Congress before the people should have an opportunity of making their wishes known in any authoritative and legal form, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, as published in the public prints by the unanimous vote of the two Houses:

> "PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS *in relation to the Constitution framed at Lecompton, Kansas Territory, on the 7th day of November, 1857:*
>
> *Whereas*, A small minority of the people, living in nineteen of the thirty-eight Counties of the Territory, availed themselves of a law which enabled them to instruct and defeat a fair expression of the popular will, did, by the odious and oppressive application of the provisions and partisan machinery of said law, procure the return of the whole number of the delegates of the Constitutional Convention recently assembled at Lecompton; and
>
> *Whereas*, By reason of the defective provisions of said law, in connection with the neglect and misconduct of the authorities charged with the execution of the same, the people living within the remaining nineteen Counties of the Territory were not permitted to return delegates to said Convention, were not recognized in its organization, or in any other sense heard or felt in its deliberations; and
>
> *Whereas*, It is an axiom in political ethics that the people cannot be deprived of their rights by the negligence or misconduct of public officers; and
>
> *Whereas*, a minority, to wit: twenty-eight only of the sixty members of said Convention have attempted, by an unworthy contrivance, to impose upon the whole people of this Territory a Constitution without consulting their wishes, and against their will; and
>
> *Whereas*, the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action for the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory, and in thus acting have defied the well-known will of nine-tenths of the voters thereof; and
>
> *Whereas*, the action of a fragment of said Convention, representing as they did a small minority of the voters of the Territory, repudiates and crushes out the distinctive principle of the "Nebraska Kansas Act," and violates and tramples under foot the rights and the sovereignty of the people; and
>
> *Whereas*, from the foregoing statement of facts, it clearly appears that the people have not been left "free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," but, on the contrary, at every stage in the anomalous proceedings recited, they have been prevented from so doing; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, By the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, that the people of Kansas being opposed to said Constitution, Congress has no rightful power under it to admit said Territory into the Union as a State, and the Representatives of said people do hereby, in their name and on their behalf, solemnly protest against such admission.
>
> *Resolved*. That such action on the part of Congress would, in the judgment of the members of the Legislative Assembly, be an entire abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of the Territory, and a substitution in its stead of Congressional intervention in behalf of a minority engaged in a disreputable attempt to defeat the will and violate the rights of the majority.
>
> *Resolved*, That the people of Kansas Territory claim the right, through a legal and fair expression of the will of a majority of her citizens, to *form* and *adopt* a Constitution for themselves.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Governor of this Territory be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Delegate in Congress from the Territory."

In the face of all these evidences that the Lecompton Constitution is not the act of the people of Kansas, and does not embody their will—that it was formed by a Convention under an act of the Territorial Legislature without the consent of Congress—that the sixty delegates composing the Convention were chosen by nineteen of the thirty-eight counties in the Territory, while the other nineteen counties were entirely disfranchised without any fault of their own; by the failure or refusal of the officers whose duty it was under the law to take a census, and register the voters in order to entitle them to vote for delegates—that the mode of submission to the people for "ratification or rejection" as prescribed by the Constitution was such as to render it impossible for the people to reject it, for it allowed no person to vote who would not vote *for* the Constitution, and excluded from the polls all persons who desired to vote against it—that the only reason assigned or believed to exist for not allowing the people to vote *against* the Constitution, as well as for it, is, that a large majority of the people were known to be opposed to it, and would have rejected it by an overwhelming majority if they had been allowed an opportunity—that the mode of submitting the "Slavery article" was such that no man was permitted to vote *for* making Kansas a Slave State, unless he would vote *for* the Constitution at the same time, nor was any man permitted to vote *against* making Kansas a State unless he would vote *for* the Constitution—that by this system of trickery in the mode of submission a large majority, probably amounting to four-fifths of all the legal voters of Kansas, were disfranchised and excluded from the polls on the 21st of December—that in order to prevent the injustice and wrong intended to be perpetrated by the trickery resorted to in this mode of submission, and to secure in place of it a fair and honest election, the Legislature on the 17th of December passed a law providing for such an election on the 4th of January, at which the whole people should have an opportunity freely and unconditionally to vote for or against the Constitution, and for or against the "Slavery Article," as they pleased; that at said election, a majority of more than ten thousand of the legal voters of Kansas repudiated and rejected the Lecompton Constitution; that the election on the 4th of January was lawful and valid, having been fairly and honestly conducted under and in pursuance of a valid law which the President was not only bound to respect, but to see faithfully executed, the same as all other Territorial laws which are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the organic act of the Territory; that the election on the 21st of December was not valid and binding on the people of the Territory, for the reason that it was not held in pursuance of any law of the Territory or of the United States, nor under the authority of any body of men duly authorized to make laws—I repeat that, in the face of all these facts, showing conclusively that the Lecompton Constitution is not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and does not embody their will, we are told by the President of the United States that, "To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present Constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution, to be submitted to Congress thereafter."

There is a "practical difference" far more important than the mere question of time, and there are principles involved infinitely more important than the practical difference. There is a serious difference, in practice as well as in principle, whether the people of Kansas shall be permitted to make and adopt the Constitution under which they are to live, and with which they are to be received voluntarily into the Union, or whether Congress will force them into the Union against their will, and with a Constitution which they have repudiated by an overwhelming majority of their votes at a fair election held in pursuance of law, and then maintain it by Federal bayonets. If it be true, as represented by the President, that "ever since the period of my (his) inauguration, a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the (territorial) Government;" that "they have never acknowledged but have constantly renounced and defied the Government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority;" that "they would long since have subverted it, had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States; that Gov. WALKER considered at least two thousand troops under the command of Gen. HARNEY were necessary for this purpose;" and that "I (the President) have been obliged in some degree to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down rebellion in Kansas," I repeat that, if these statements be a fair and impartial representation of the character, feelings and purposes of the people of Kansas, does it follow as a logical and natural consequence from these premises that "the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union," with a Constitution to which they are unalterably opposed, and which they have repudiated by an overwhelming majority of their votes at a fair election held in pursuance of law, "would restore peace and quiet to the whole country?" that "domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission," and that "I [the President] shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas, and employ them on other branches of service where they are much needed!" If it be true, as alleged, that "a large portion of the people of Kansas are in a state of rebellion against the Government," and that the rebels so far outnumber the law-abiding citizens, that they would "long since have subverted the Territorial Government, had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States;" and that "they have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it, and to establish a Revolutionary Government" in its place, and that "up till this moment the enemies of the existing Government still adhere to their revolutionary plans and purposes, with treasonable pertinacity," if these allegations so gravely set forth by the President in his special message be true, do they furnish satisfactory evidence to authorize the belief or even grounds for hope, that "the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union" with the Lecompton Constitution "would restore peace and quiet to the whole country," and that "domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission?" It is to be lamented that the President does not seem to comprehend the nature and character of the controversies which have so unhappily disturbed the peace and marred the prosperity of Kansas, and the grounds upon which they claimed to be justified in the course they have pursued. During the whole period from the 30th of March, 1855, when the first annual election was held for members of the Legislature and other officers in that Territory until the general election on the first Monday of October, 1857, the Free-State Party, so called, did boldly, firmly and persistently refuse to recognize the Territorial Legislature of Kansas as a legally and duly constituted legislative body, with authority to pass laws which were valid and binding on the people of Kansas, for the reason, as they alleged, that the members of that Legislature were not elected by the people of Kansas, but were elected by four or five thousand citizens of the adjoining State of Missouri, who are said to have invaded the Territory on the day, and a few days previous to the day of election, and dividing themselves into small parties, and spreading over all the inhabited parts of the Territory, took possession of the polls and drove away the peaceable, legal voters, and thus forced a Legislature upon the people of Kansas against their will and in violation of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

These are the allegations and grounds of justification urged by the Free-State Party in Kansas during the period to which I have referred. It is no part of my present purpose to inquire how far these allegations are sustained by the facts; nor what number of the Election Districts were controlled by these illegal votes; nor the principles of law applicable to the facts, or the legal conclusions properly resulting from them. These questions were all fully considered and elaborately discussed by me in a report from this Committee on the 12th day of March, 1856. I refer to them now not for the purpose of reopening that discussion, or of changing the conclusions to which I then arrived, but with the view of showing upon what grounds the Free-State Party claimed that they were justified in withholding their allegiance to the Territorial Government until a fair opportunity was afforded the people of the Territory to elect their own Legislature, in pursuance of the original law; and that from the day on which the members elected in October assembled and organized as a legislative body,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Repressive Measures in France.

Second Escape of the American Bark Adriatic from the French Authorities.

Departure of the Prince and Princess of Prussia from England.

THE LEVIATHAN AFLOAT.

In addition to the European news published in yesterday's impression, we derive some further intelligence from our files by the *Baltic*. Our advices from Liverpool and London are to the 3d of February, inclusive.

There was an *on dit* in Liverpool that the Russian Government had purchased the *Adriatic*, of the Collins line of mail steamers. The purchase money is variously stated to be from £150,000 to £200,000.

European journals are occupied in discussing the contemplated "repressive measures" of NAPOLEON III. It is reported that the English residents of Paris have taken alarm at the publication of the bellicose addresses from the army, and are hurriedly preparing to leave France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that two of the conspirators, ORSINI and PIERRI, have confessed all that is imputed to them. Their murderous designs were, it appears, not confined to the Emperor of the French. Other sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, the King of Naples, and the King of Sardinia. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that "it will probably be found that ORSINI and his companions acted on their own guilty inspirations."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, speaking of the American meeting on the *attentat*, says: "An ex-member of the Congress presided, and the United States Consul, SPENCER, attended to congratulate the Emperor, but Chevalier Count JONES could not get a hearing."

At Queen VICTORIA's Drawing-room, held at St. James' Palace on the 30th ult., the Minister from the United States of America, Mrs. DALLAS, Miss DALLAS, Mr. P. N. DALLAS, Secretary, and Mr. BENJAMIN MORAN, were present.

Repressive Measures in France.

Paris (Jan. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

It began to transpire on the 16th or 17th, that official zeal would be carried to its highest pitch—that measures of extraordinary repression would be laid before the Council of State by his Imperial Majesty's Government. No exact notion existed as to the nature of these projects. Imagination ran riot—the very worst was anticipated; and, though the moderation and calm judgment of the Emperor seemed the guarantee that innocent persons would not be made to suffer for the crimes of a few miscreants, yet it was with intense anxiety that the *Moniteur* was, for many days after the event, consulted by the public: *Omne ignotum pro terribili*. The uneasiness was general; and it was particularly noted that among the most desponding and most alarmed were found persons holding high official posts and corresponding emolument under the Government, and deeply interested in its popularity. Senators and deputies, legal functionaries of high position, men of standing and education in society, moderate in politics, and by no means adverse to the present order of things—merchants, traders, high and low—all gave vent to their fears and joined in deprecating the effects of a zeal then heated in the official furnace to a white heat. The alarm is, I believe, no longer so intense; a little because time has accustomed people to it, and a great deal from the fact positively affirmed of interposition from the highest quarter, and a hint in favor of moderation.

The new project, which bears the popular appellation of the *Loi des Suspects*, though not so sweeping and so ruthless as the imagination indulged in, is nevertheless, very stringent. It is much of the character I have already described. It contains nine clauses, and among other provisions it renders all those who were condemned by the special commission after the *coup d'état*, or by the ordinary tribunals at the same period, liable to transportation for new offences, and words which may be construed into hatred or threats against the Government, render those who utter them liable to the same punishment. One clause in particular excited great opprobrium in the Council of State. It proposed to give the authorities power to expel from the country, or to remove from the large towns, the persons who were arrested temporarily during the *coup d'état*,—on no charge you must remember, but merely by way of precaution; in fact, to prevent them doing harm to others, or getting into harm themselves, but who were soon after allowed to return to the country. Such a clause would affect some of the most distinguished in France as statesmen, writers, or soldiers. It was opposed vigorously and angrily; and we are told that the Emperor ordered the clause to be expunged.

Among others who most strenuously opposed the ministerial measure was M. DE PARRIEU, Vice-President of the Council of State, and M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE, the newly-appointed *procureur*. M. DE PARRIEU, to his honor, is said to have positively refused to draw up the report which will have to be presented to the Legislative Corps. There is hardly a Deputy you speak with who does not condemn the project; when the time for voting comes there is little doubt it will be voted down by a large majority.

It is said that, notwithstanding the exertions of the Police, no accessories to the plot to assassinate the Emperor have been discovered; and that the four principals already in custody, and two others who have escaped from justice, will be brought to trial. The report of the *Chambers des Mises en Accusation* will be read to-morrow. It, of course, recommends the prisoners shall be put on their trial.

I have already mentioned the names of the five Marshals who are to command the new military divisions into which the country is to be organized. Marshal PELISSIER will have supreme control over all, with the title of Marshal-General. This title has been already borne by TURENNE, VILLARS, SAXE, RICHELIEU (the Marshal,) and SOULT.

Paris, (Jan. 30,) Correspondence of the London News.

With respect to the "repressive measures," I now learn from what I consider to be a good source, that the notion of applying the system of "warnings" to individuals has really been abandoned by the Council of State. The bill which has been finally approved of by that body, and which will be presented to the *Corps Legislatif* on Monday, proposes, as I understand, that every individual, who was arrested in June, 1848, or December, 1851, may be compelled to reside in a given place, or transported without trial. There was a great struggle in the Council on the question whether these two classes of *suspects* should not be divided into separate categories; but it was ultimately agreed, in accordance with the views of the government, that MM. THIERS, REMUSAT, and others, are to be placed on precisely the same footing, as any insurgent of the barricades. With regard to all other citizens, they are to be liable to be dealt with in a similar way; but only after trial and conviction for a new offence to be now created, which offence, however it may be denominated, will be in substance that of being disaffected. We are about to see times when servants will denounce their masters, debtors their creditors, and men of all classes their personal enemies."

Paris (Jan. 3) Correspondence of the London News.

I understand that the Emperor shrinks from adopting the opinion of the Council of State, which include M. THIERS, and other men of December, 1851, of his category, in his new repressive measure; and that the bill, as presented in the *Corps Legislatif*, will be amended in accordance with His Majesty's determination.

THE FRENCH REGENCY.

The *Moniteur* of Feb. 2 gives an account of the meeting of the Senate under its President, TROPLONG.

At half-past three o'clock M. FOULD rose and said:

GENTLEMEN SENATORS: The Emperor has ordered me to bring you the following message:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS: The *Senatus-Consultum* of the 17th of July, 1856, leaves a doubt which I now think it advisable to put an end to. In fact, it confers the Regency on the Empress, or, she falling, on French Princes, provided the Empress has not by some public or secret act willed it otherwise.

I believe I am responding to the public wish at the same time that I follow my own feelings of the highest confidence in the Empress, by designating her as Regent. Actuated by the same feeling, I designate, she failing, as her successors in the Regency the French Princes in order of hereditary succession to the Crown.

I have also wished to provide for any doubts which might arise as regards the Council of Regency from the alternatives left open by the 18th article of the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 17th of July. Consequently, I have established a Privy Council, which, with the addition of two French Princes nearest in the line of hereditary succession, will become the Council of Regency from the sole fact of the accession of the Emperor a minor, if at that moment I should not have established another by public act. This Privy Council, formed of men who enjoy my confidence, will be consulted on the great affairs of the State, and will prepare itself by the study of the duties and necessities of a Government for the important task which the future may have in reserve for it.

Whereupon, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Feb. 1, 1858.

The message was accompanied by letters patent, couched as follows:

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all present, greeting:

Being desirous of putting a stop at once to any doubts which may result from the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 17th of July, 1856, and of giving to our well-beloved spouse, EUGENIE, marks of the high confidence we repose in her, we have resolved to confer upon her, and do confer upon her by these presents, the title of Regent, to bear the said title and to exercise the functions thereof from the day of the accession of the Emperor as minor, in conformity to the regulations of the *Senatus-Consultum* on the Regency.

We charge our Minister of State to communicate the present letters to our Keeper of the Seals, to be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and also to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Corps, and of the Council of State.

Done at our Palace of the Tuileries the 1st of February, 1858. NAPOLEON.
Countersigned, ACHILLE FOULD.

His Excellency then read the following decree, establishing the Privy Council:

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all present and future, greeting.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

ART. 1. A Privy Council is established, which will meet under the Presidency of the Emperor.

ART. 2. The Privy Council will become, with the addition of the two French Princes nearest in line of succession, a Council of Regency, in case the Emperor should not have designatod another by public act.

ART. 3. The following are appointed members of the Privy Council:

His Eminence Cardinal MORLOT.
His Excellency Marshal Duke of MALAKOFF.
His Excellency M. ACHILLE FOULD.
His Excellency M. TROPLONG.
His Excellency Count DE MORNY.
His Excellency M. BAROCHE.
His Excellency Count DE PERSIGNY.

ART. 4. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries the 1st of February, 1858. NAPOLEON,
Countersigned, ACHILLE FOULD,
Minister of State.

This communication was received, says the *Moniteur*, with repeated shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The President then said:

The Senate takes note of the documents which have just been communicated to it; and, conformable to Art. 7 of the *Senatus Consultum* of the Regency, the Senate ordains that the Message, as well as the documents thereunto annexed—viz., the letters patent and the decree appointing the Privy Council—shall be placed among the archives.

The meeting broke up amid renewed cries of *Vive l'Empereur!*

Second Escape of the American Clipper Adriatic from French Custody.

From the following paragraph, which we clip from the Paris Correspondence of the London *Globe*, we infer that Captain DURHAM, of the bark *Adriatic*, has again eluded the vigilance of the French authorities, and has made his second escape from captivity:

"You have already heard how that maritime Jack Sheppard, Captain DURHAM of the *Adriatic* clipper, has broken loose again, and is once more over the waters of the dark blue sea. Count CAVOUR telegraphed to the authorities at Marseilles and Toulon his arrival in the Gulf of Spezzia, whence the French war steamers dragged him to Genoa, the weather being too stormy to proceed further. It would appear that they relied on the Genoese Captain of the Port for safe custody, and the port Captain on the French; but between them, amid the squalls and darkness, the clipper crept out at night, and dashed off in a smart and clever style. LEVER tells of a Tipperary peasant, when asked to pay for prayers for his son, who had come to grief, saying, 'My, boy, when alive, broke out of every jail in Munster, and he won't stay long in purgatory.'"

The Departure of the Prince and Princess of Prussia from England.

From the London Times, Feb. 3.

The point at which the Princess Royal bade her long farewell to English ground was the Terrace-pier, Gravesend. The approach to this is one of the best in the town; the open space or avenue by which it is inclosed is amply spacious; while the extent of the pier itself not only permitted the idea of a small procession to be entertained and carried out, but even afforded accommodation for a brilliant assemblage of spectators. Perhaps the only drawback was, that even under the most skillful arrangement its accommodation, after all, was limited, while the claims upon the Gravesend Corporation for tickets of admission to its seats exceeded the capacity of all the united pierage along the Thames. Beyond this failing, which, however, it possessed in common with every other place that could be named, the Terrace-pier was all that could be wished, and the officials of Gravesend, with most loyal zeal and admirable taste, had done their utmost to adorn it. It was carpeted with red cloth along the path actually reserved for the procession, and had sloping rows of seats on each side. The walls were hung with white banners, having alternately the initials of the bride and bridegroom in gold and black and long garlands of evergreens, intermixed with artificial flowers, which varied the effect in the most light and graceful manner. Every point of the roof from which bunting could be hung or draped was charged with such an assemblage of parti-colored banners of all peoples and nations as were probably never gathered together before, and the effect of which, in contrast with the red and white groundwork, was brilliant in the extreme. At the end a broad banner, in which was worked the simple word "adieu" in variegated flowers, stretched quite across the pier, the opening towards the river being closed in with scarlet draperies, which shut out the raw inclement aspect beyond, and shed a genial and much-needed look of warmth upon the interior.

It was arranged, in order to leave the streets clear for the Royal *cortége*, that all the places on the Terrace-pier were to be occupied before 12½ o'clock. After that hour none were admitted. The most terrifying rumors were afloat as to the Draconian rigor with which this rule would be adhered to, and this, much more than anything else, has the effect of bringing visitors early to their places. By 11 o'clock many had arrived, and from that hour they continued to pass beneath the draped entrance of the pier in rapid succession. As they occupied their seats, and all the spaces allotted to them were filled, the pier presented a most gay and brilliant aspect, which increased as the time wore on, and uniforms and corporate robes were mixed with the rich array of ladies' costumes. Soon after 11 o'clock the Guard of Honor of the Royal Marines, with their fine band, took up their position in front of the pier entrance from Harmer-street. The Mayor of Maidstone, with his massive badge and chain of office, was the next arrival of importance. He was followed by the Mayor of Rochester; next came the Recorder of Rochester, with the Mayor of Gravesend, (Mr. TROUGHTON,) and the members of the Town Council and the Aldermen of the borough. Colonel EDEN, Commandant of the Chatham Garrison; Colonel KELLY, Commandant of Tilbury Fort; Colonel SANDHAM, Commandant of the Royal Engineers; Colonel PARKER, of the Loyal Marines; and Brigade-Major GORDON were also present, with a number of engineer officers from Chatham.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting arrivals were those of the 58 young ladies who were to strew the flowers under the feet of the young bride. They were all uniformly attired in light white dresses, with mantles of blue, trimmed with swan's down, and on their heads a wreath of drooping lilies of the valley. With much good taste the young ladies selected for this graceful act of homage to the Princess were nearly all children, and their faces were radiant with delight, partly in anticipation of their pleasing duties, and perhaps also in recollection of the conspicuous and striking feature which they themselves formed in the tableau. The Mayor's daughter, an exceedingly pretty and interesting child, came laden with a magnificent bouquet, which she was specially charged to present to the bride.

At about 1½ o'clock news arrived that the Royal train was at the station, and all was bustle and excitement. The small procession of the town authorities was arranged in all its minute distinctions as to grade, and with a proper difference as to place between the "Oars" of Rochester and "Sergeant-at-Mace of Maidstone." The fifty-eight little houris, too, each now carrying an exquisitely shaped open basket, filled with cut flowers, were arranged on both sides of the path down the centre of the pier, and waited with impatience for the moment when they were to scatter their scented offerings before the young couple. They had not long to wait. The cheers came nearer and nearer, till at last the heavy curtains which screened the entrance to the pier was thrown back, and the *cortége* was seen descending the hill towards the entrance. Viewed from this point the little procession had a most curious effect as it moved on, apparently set in a framework of flowers and evergreens, and amid such a cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs as has seldom greeted even English Royalty before.

At the pier they were received with the usual salute from the Guard of Honor, and the first carriage instantly after drew up at the entrance. From it alighted Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, who immediately assisted his bride to descend, and after the Royal couple came the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales. In compliance with some stentorian injunctions issued just before the advent of the Royal party there was very little cheering on the pier itself, and the good taste of this arrangement among such a number of people, in such a comparatively confined space, was obvious. Still, however, it could not altogether prevent the cheers which greeted the bride as she stood leaning on her husband's arm. Her face was slightly flushed as if with the excitement of the scene, and, with her eyes red and swollen, as if from weeping, she courtesied with a stately grace peculiarly her own, in return for the deep reverences which welcomed her, and seemed, though self-possessed, to look around with something of a feeling of timidity and hesitation. Her Royal husband was, of course, received with a most marked welcome, which he seemed to feel, though, as usual, he always left his bride to receive the ovations offered, and watched her every moment with the most affectionate solicitude. Prince ALBERT, the Prince of WALES, Prince ALFRED and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE stood behind the young bride and bridegroom, observing the greeting they received evidently with feelings of the deepest interest and gratification. As soon as the first bustle of the arrival was over, the town clerk advanced and presented the address of the Mayor and Corporation with a few words so muttered as to be inaudible to all, perhaps, except the Royal bridegroom, who accepted the address, but acknowledged it no further than by bowing.

This ceremony over, the Mayor's little daughter, Miss LIZZIE TROUGHTON, advanced, and with a simple childish grace that was inexpressibly winning, presented the Princess with her bouquet. Her Royal Highness smiled and courtesied as she took it. She had already a magnificent one in her hand, but this was instantly given to Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, while she herself carried that given her by Miss TROUGHTON. Preceded then by the procession of the local authorities, to which no one vouchsafed a single glance, the Royal party moved down the pier. The yards of all the vessels of the flotilla were manned, and as the Princess with her husband stepped upon the gangway leading to the Royal yacht the cheers were deafening. Once the Princess half turned and looked back upon the pier, at all the windows of which hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and then, slowly entering the saloon on the quarter-deck, was seen no more.

The Royal party waited on board nearly three-quarters of an hour, during which all on the pier stood in anxious expectation watching the scud of snow which drifted past and the heavy banks of clouds that seemed to rest upon the very water. The interval was occupied by the sailors of the Royal yacht in shipping an almost fabulous quantity of baggage with characteristic glee and rapidity, and by some speculative boatmen, with inimitable coolness, in landing a crowd of persons on the lighter to which the Royal yacht was moored, and allowing the mob to peer into its saloons for the small charge of one penny. These cool intruders, however, were soon removed.

The same interval also afforded an opportunity for a display of seamanship on the part of one of the vessels of the Royal squadron, which concluded a short series of manœuvres by running its bowsprit through one of the cabin windows of the Royal yacht. At last it was announced that the Royal party were returning after having lunched on board the vessel. None, however, were quite firm in their faith in this assertion, and more or less suspected that the heavy time had passed in the long parting interview between the young bride and her father and brothers. Such was indeed the case, and the emotion exhibited by the Royal party on their return on deck showed how deeply affecting the farewell had been. On this, however, we need not dwell. Every heart can sympathize with them, not as rulers and Princes, but as with a father who parts from his eldest child, with young brothers who see their sister leave them for the first time, and cast her lot forever in a land of strangers. The Prince Consort was grave, but composed, though the effort which it cost him to maintain an appearance of serenity was visible to all. With less self-command the Prince of Wales and Prince ALFRED made little attempt to conceal their grief, and the latter especially wept with all that bitterness which marks the affliction of the young.

With the Royal party came the bridegroom, and as the Prince Consort left he again warmly shook him by the hand, the Princes doing the same. All then quitted the vessel, and remained standing at the head of the gangway, while the Royal yacht cast off her hawsers and prepared to start. The Prince had stood till then watching with anxious eyes the movements of the yacht, when suddenly he seemed to remember something, or to wish to return and bid those on board once more good bye. He had half proceeded down the gangway with this intention, when there was another display of seamanship on the part, as it was said, of some other vessel of the squadron, which, apparently with the most cool intent, ran smash into the Terrace-pier, shaking it almost to its foundation, and smashing her own paddle-box to pieces. The shock was violent, and the Prince himself was so startled as to hasten back up the gangway, which, like a bridge, led from the yacht to the pier. This incident evidently caused him to abandon his intention of going on board again, and the Royal yacht began to cast off, and swing with her head towards the centre of the river. As the paddles went round the quick flashes of broad red flame through the snow-storm, followed by the sullen boom of cannon, showed that old Tilbury was at last saluting for the departure. The Prince Consort waved his hand to the Royal bridegroom again and again, but kept his composure, but not so did the young Princes, whose grief seemed only redoubled by the tokens of farewell around them. Neither could conceal his sorrow, and neither tried to do so, but stood brushing away the tears from their eyes, and still watching the Royal yacht, till, as her distance from the shore increased, Prince ALFRED fairly hid his face in his handkerchief and sobbed as if his heart was breaking. On such an occasion there were not many who could resist the contagious influence of a sorrow so innocent and so sincere, and there were few who looked with dry eyes upon this scene at the departure of the daughter of England. At last the Prince Consort turned, and, waving his hand to his young son-in-law as he did so, prepared to return. Something like a procession was again formed, and the Royal party returned as before, with the last echoes of the saluting guns still wringing in their ears, and the Royal yacht still close at hand, but fast disappearing into the snowstorm and banks of heavy clouds that hung over the water. The Prince Consort with the Princes entered the carriage almost instantly, and amid the most tumultuous demonstrations of loyalty from the crowd outside. At that time the Prince of Wales had regained his composure, but the tears were still almost visible in Prince Alfred's eyes. The same enthusiastic welcome which marked the arrival of the Royal *cortége* greeted its departure.

The Leviathan Afloat.

From the London Globe.

The heavy rain which fell on Saturday night had a beneficial effect in changing the direction of the wind, and yesterday morning the weather broke fair, and the wind was everything that could be desired. Early in the morning the auxiliary steam-engine on board got up her steam and set to work pumping the water out of the compartments, the monster spurting it out of her sides and through her paddle-wheels, like some huge stranded whale blowing out its columns of water. The hydraulic presses were set to work, and the great bulk, without much difficulty, was pushed down some eight or ten feet to the end of her ways, and at a quarter to 2 o'clock, as the tide was running up, Mr. BRUNEL announced the welcome news that she was afloat. Up went the Admiralty flag at the foremast funnel, the Union Jack at the stern, and for the first time the *Leviathan* had the right to be called "a ship." Then rang forth a cheer from gangs of workmen, from assembled thousands on each side of the river, which one would have thought must have been heartily welcome to Mr. BRUNEL. Not so, however. Repeatedly the imperturbable engineer bawled out through his speaking-tubes for the crowd to "hold their noise," but they were as difficult to manage as the big ship had been, and it was only when they had grown somewhat hoarse that their voices subsided into silence. In point of fact, the cheering of the spectators and of the workmen interfered with the transmission of orders, which at this critical moment it was most important should be rapidly and distinctly understood.

For upwards of an hour after the ship was afloat the attention of Captain HARRISON was directed to removing the fetters and chains which had so long been worn by the *Leviathan*, and clearing away the cradles in which she had slumbered. The front part of the aft cradle on the river side came away *en masse*, and was towed to a distance by one of the fleet of tug-steamers in attendance on the ship. On the land side the timbers of the cradles parted from each other. The breaking up of these cradles presented one of the most striking features of the proceedings of the day. As soon as the weight of the ship was fairly off the timbers, the heads of which were kept down below the water by the pressure, each massive baulk floated by its buoyancy, and rose in some cases 20 or 30 feet, and then toppled over with a tremendous splash. Sometimes the massive timbers shot up in groups of twos and threes, which sported awhile amid the wreck around them, as though they were rejoiced to be rid of the iron monster which had so long weighed them down, while others rose up timidly, as it were, peered curiously around, and then floated away.

Standing on the deck of the huge ship, towering high above the dwarfed looking craft in the river, and overlooking half of the metropolis, the river dotted with hundreds of wherry boats, and the tug steamers swarming around the ship, throwing up their clouds of dark black smoke, a scene of extraordinary excitement was presented to the observer. Then far and wide, borne on the air, came the sound of chimes and bells of churches and chapels, and then the falling and clank of ponderous chains, which one by one were loosed and fell away from giddy heights around the ship; there was the noise of orders conveyed by the stentorian lungs of Captain HARRISON, magnified a hundred-fold through the speaking trumpets; then Mr. PROWSE, the chief officer, echoed in a voice of thunder some unintelligible words of command, and a hundred men rushed instinctively to fulfil it, some gliding down chains and ropes with a contempt for neck and limb which made the blood run cold, some armed with sledges and hammers, such as Vulcan might have wielded. A barge, which had some of the hauling apparatus on board, got entangled in the starboard paddle-wheel of the ship almost immediately after she was afloat, and rather interfered with her progress, until a mechanic nobly daring, armed himself with an axe, and jumping aboard, hewed a hole in the side of the barge, let in the water, and scuttled her. "Go ahead!" now shouts the captain; the steam tugs strain; the hawsers grow rigid as iron bars; the ship once more moves; the old familiar yard, which was her birthplace, recedes imperceptibly, and with the slowest possible progress, only seen by watching intently the spires and tall chimneys on shore, or the motionless masts of the shipping afloat, the centre of the river is gained. From this point 100 men work the tremendous capstans at the fore, and haul the ship to her mooring. Steamers, low down to the water's edge with their freight of passengers, cheer lustily; the people on deck give a returning shout; BRUNEL is complimented again and again; Captain HARRISON is congratulated; Mr. YATES, the Secretary, looks smiling; Mr. HOPE, the Chairman, appears animated: prospects of dividends brighten the faces of a few of the largest shareholders; TROTMAN's face beams with a refulgent smile, as they make the good ship fast to his unyielding anchors; HOWLETT has taken his last magnificent photograph on board the ship, with a portrait of the Chairman of the Company in the foreground; HOBBS is as happy as though he had picked the most intricate lock in Christendom; there is a general shaking of hands all round, and, thanks to that able commissariat officer, TROTMAN, a leviathan round of beef and the contents of a well-assorted hamper afford a grateful and welcome opportunity of making the first meal in the big ship, which, rough though it be, is not beneath the notice of the Marquis of STAFFORD, Lord DUFFERIN, Mr. C. E. STEWART, of the London and Northwestern Railway, and other persons of note, whose interest in the undertaking has attracted them to Millwall.

The ship now lies at her moorings, just her own length from the spot on which she was built, in 19 feet at low water, although she draws at present only 14 feet by the bows, and 16 feet six inches by the stern.

The *Leviathan* will probably remain at her moorings for three months, while completing her interior and other fittings, and during a portion of this time it is expected the public will be admitted under certain regulations to view her.

An English View of the Anarchy in Mexico.

The London *Times*, in its city article, speaking of the claims of the English creditors of Mexico, makes the following observations: In the recent Speech of the Queen of Spain, says the *Times*, a formal announcement was made that the intervention of Great Britain and France has been accepted in the dispute with Mexico, and it will be for the respective Cabinets to consider whether *they can properly take any steps that may modify the fate of such a country* without recognizing an obligation to see that their interference shall not work injustice to existing private interests. Mexico has now arrived at a point at which any convulsion may improve the prospect of her foreign creditors. In the present state of things they can have no hope, and their great dread, therefore, must be lest it should be perpetuated. If some new military dictator were to arise, *or the country were to be absorbed without more delay by the United States, their treatment could not be worse, and it might, especially in the latter case, be much better*. Hence, if England and France concert measures to sustain the existing authorities by averting the extraordinary changes that would infallibly result from a war with Spain, they are bound in equity to provide that the assistance thus given shall not enable the Mexican Government to continue with impunity their disregard of every obligation and to shut out from their European bondholders the last possibility of a favorable turn. As to the bondholders insisting upon having the unappropriated lands of the republic assigned to them as indemnity, and afterwards negotiating with the British Government for the transfer of the territory thus acquired, no plan could be more delusive. In the first place, how are the bondholders to "resist?" and in the next, there is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. *Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it.* The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it. All that can be considered advisable is that if President COMONFORT is to be helped by the good offices of England and France a course should be taken, similar to that lately enforced at Montevideo, to secure that the portion of Customs' dues solemnly and voluntarily pledged to the bondholders shall no longer be embezzled.

The Anticipated Departure of the Mormons from Utah.

From the London Times.

Two directions for the anticipated flight of the Mormons have been recently suggested. The Russian dominions on the Western coast would insure their safety from American pursuit, and the Provincial Government might probably welcome a body of industrious and thriving colonists; but there would be an insuperable difficulty in the exchange of the whips of the President for the scorpions of the Czar. There is no instance in which any community using the English language has submitted to foreign dominion. Russia includes a large German population within the limits of her Empire; Austria coerces reluctant subjects in Italy; France has long counted Alsace and Lorraine among her provinces; Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Dutchmen and Frenchmen live under the British sceptre; but Russian despotism and English or American individuality would be found essentially incompatible. A more attractive field for new settlements is offered in the South. The Mexican Republic would be unable, or perhaps unwilling, to refuse a welcome to the fugitive Mormons; and the United States would rejoice in the opportunity of converting enemies or rebels into pioneers. Any Anglo-American settlement in the Spanish portion of the Continent must, from the first, be virtually independent. The "Prophet" who has set President BUCHANAN at defiance, would assuredly pay but little regard to the authority of President COMONFORT. Time alone can show whether the sect contains within itself any element of permanent vitality. The monstrous institution of polygamy is so repugnant to European feelings that it will probably be abandoned when it has lost the attraction of novelty. Since the disuse of JOSEPH SMITH's forgery, the creed of the saints has differed little from that which has prevailed in several enthusiastic sects. Immediate inspiration and daily Providential intervention, are characteristics of new and aggressive religious organizations. The prophecies of Utah may hereafter shade off, by imperceptible gradations, into the chronic somnolency of inoffensive sermons.

The difficulty of the United States consists not in the excision of this particular ulcer, but in their constitutional incapacity to assimilate heterogeneous elements. In the theory of the Republic some at least of the ordinary tendencies of mankind have been left out of consideration. Religion and fanaticism in their relation to politics, habitual subordination and obedience to superiors, disturb, wherever they are found, the working of the system. The alarm caused by the organization of the Roman Catholic Church gave rise to the Native American Party. The Mormon hierarchy is even more incompatible with the uniformity of a Democratic Constitution. The great Federation will easily triumph over the present difficulty, and it may find means for removing successive anomalies as they become visible, but it will not pass through the ordeals which await it without considerable change in its own character and organization.

More Brutal Treatment on board an American Ship.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: At the Magistrates' Court, Sunderland, on Friday, JOHN WILLIAMS, third mate of an American vessel, the *Silver Star*, now in the docks at Sunderland, was charged by CHRISTOPHER B. ANDERSON, a young Norwegian, with unlawfully assaulting and beating him on the 27th January. The ship was in the docks unloading her ballast. The complainant was working at the hoist tub, but at supper hour he left for a short time to get his meal, and whilst doing so the prisoner insisted on his attending to the tub immediately, but he declined doing so, on account of its being laying-off time. The prisoner then became very violent, and struck at the complainant several times, and then seizing him by the hair dragged him along the vessel, at the same time hitting into his face with terrible force until he caused the blood to flow like a "stuck pig." The complainant's face was very much swollen and black from the effects of this treatment. The prisoner acknowledged that he had committed the assault, but that complainant's refusal to comply with his wishes was the cause of his conduct towards him. The Mayor observed that this was a most brutal and savage attack, and the bench were not yet fully decided whether they should commit the prisoner for trial at the assizes. It was high time to put a stop to such cases of brutality, which had of late been so frequent. He would have thought the cases of Captain ROGERS and others would have been sufficient to deter seamen from the committal of such atrocities, but it appeared otherwise. However, they were determined to deal severely with all such cases which might be brought before them, and it mattered not whether they were English or American seamen, they should be alike dealt with. The prisoner was ordered to stand down a short time until the bench had finally decided, which, being done, the Mayor said that they had determined not to send the prisoner for trial, although he deserved it, but in the hope that he would not again be guilty of such disgraceful conduct, they should inflict a fine of £5, and in default of payment to be committed for two months to hard labor. The fine was subsequently paid, and the witness left the Court.

The American Horse-Tamer.

From the Illustrated London News.

The American horse-tamer has been busy during the week at the Royal Mews, and on Tuesday he completely mastered a wicked little mare of Lord DERBY's, to the great delight of her noble owner, who had hardly a quarter of an hour to wait before she was brought out by the magician, as docile as a lamb. He is an active looking man, of somewhat about 11 stone, and seems to ride and turn his pupils rather by an indication with his hand than by touching the rein. It remains to be seen whether the secret can be applied impromptu in the hunting-field to incorrigible "pullers" and "rushers." Mr. RAREY has determined to open a subscription list at ten guineas each for persons desirous of learning the new method, and, when the subscribers amount to 500, classes will be formed to receive the necessary instructions, (under certain conditions to be agreed to at the time of subscribing,) at the riding-school of the Duke of Wellington, who has kindly placed the building at the disposal of Mr. RAREY. We have ourselves seen sufficient to be convinced of the humanity and efficaciousness of this mode of subjugating one of our most useful animals, and believe that very soon the plague of a restive and unable horse will be unknown.

Rest or No Rest—The Observance or Non-Observance of the Sabbath.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The practical question which underlies the recent movements for Sunday observance, is virtually this: Shall we have Rest or no Rest? A holy day or a holiday? An American Sabbath or a European Sunday? The alternative has been thrust upon the friends of good morals by the persistent and shameless violation of the laws of the State, and of the rights of its citizens. There cannot be a doubt as to the issue; for with all the activity of an unscrupulous Press, and the power of selfish and debasing passions, considerations of true interest, and civil and social necessity, to say nothing of moral and religious obligations, will constrain the masses, in the end, to assert their *right* to a day of rest. And they will learn that that right can only be secured by recognizing the corresponding obligation to exercise it for their own and the general good.

The law of periodical rest is written indelibly on the nature of man and beast. The stoutest frame will succumb under the pressure of uninterrupted toil. The strongest intellect will give way at length if urged onward to ceaseless effort. It is no arbitrary enactment of the Decalogue, or of human statutes, that requires one-seventh part of time to be devoted to other than ordinary secular work. And when the masses come to understand that the Christian Sabbath is, in truth, "the bulwark of labor against the encroachments of capital;" and it is only in countries where it is observed as a holy day, and not a holiday, that the laboring classes are secure of its benefits—then the *Vox Populi* will echo the *Vox Dei*. "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy."

The fact should be known and considered, that the dependent and laboring classes on the continent of Europe—overworked and poorly paid, at best—are virtually robbed of a day of rest, that they may minister to the pleasures or the selfishness of the wealthier classes. Tradesmen and mechanics, and servants toil and sweat seven days in a week to meet the wants of a class who feast and frolic on Sunday, but without any more wages than they would have for six days labor, if they had and would keep a Sabbath. And so it would be here, if the false friends of the workingmen could once break down the barrier to selfishness which our Sabbath laws and customs have set up.

So important is this consideration, that we cite some notes of foreign travel, confirming the observation of every unprejudiced tourist in Europe.

An English gentleman visiting the baths of Schwalbach, Germany, informed one of the attendants, that for the sake of giving the opportunity of rest, his bathing-room would not be required on Sunday. "I wish all the people would think that way, Sir," exclaimed the surprised attendant; "I have not been to church for eleven Sundays, and have had to work the whole day; they forget what we most want." The writer adds, "These words struck me much, '*They forget what we most want.*' You may take them as a clue whereby you may understand a Sabbath on the continent. After a careful observation and experience in foreign cities, I am justified in this conclusion "*The Sunday is a day of leisure to the moneyed classes of society, to whom all must be made easy and a day of toil to the poorer.* To the richer, classes it is a gala day; but to those who have to provide the dress, pleasures and excursions of those above them, *it is a time when their labors are more in demand than on any day of the week.* Sunday is the day for the finest performances at the theatre and opera. It is the day for sumptuous dinners; for evening assemblies, concerts and balls. You may easily imagine, therefore, what an amount of labor is required, and especially when indifference to the day excludes all forethought. Young people are plying their needles on Sabbath mornings, to complete the gay robe for the evening. Laundresses are commonly seen carrying through the streets articles of attire. Printers and bill-posters are engaged in announcing the amusements of the evening. Shoemakers are finishing dress boots; boys are carrying them home. Tailors are bending over broidered vests. The chief market of the week is held on the Sunday morning. Cooks, in the public kitchens, are busier than usual. Confectioners and decorators are pressed with labor. A carpenter in Nice said he would be grateful for any law that would exempt him from toil on the Sabbath. An eminent physician in Bonn told me, that so numerous were the private and dancing parties on the Sunday evenings in Germany, that in hundreds of houses the servant girls were so hurried that they could only catch a moment to eat their food as they stood. The most painful thing about this is, that there is not the most distant conception of any injustice being done to the suffering toilers by this state of things."

The amount of it all is, that the *no-rest* principle works well enough for the selfish aristocracy; but terribly for the poorer laboring classes. It would be so here—only that here, as in Europe, there can be no sound state of public or private morals, among rich or poor, without a day of sacred rest. And here, sooner than in the old World, social and political institutions would degenerate and be overwhelmed by the corruption of manners and profligacy of life consequent on the perversion and abuse of one of our richest blessings.

Workingmen of America! Will you have a Continental Sunday, with its toil, pauperism, dissipation and crime; or an American and a Christian Sabbath, with its rest and order and thrift, and Heaven's blessing on them all? Will you have Rest or no Rest?

"Hail *Sabbath!* thee I hail, *the poor man's day*.
On other days the man of toil is doomed
To eat his joyless bread, lonely; * * *
But on this day, embosomed in his home,
He shares the frugal meal with those he loves;
With those he loves he shares the heart-felt joy
Of giving thanks to God,—not thanks of form,
A word and a grimace, but reverently,
With covered face, and upward earnest eye."

CIVIS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Earnestness of the Kansas Struggle—Whipping-in the Doubtful—The Debate on the Army Bill—The War Department Land Sales—The Witness Wolcott, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

During a thirteen years' experience I have never witnessed the discussion of any subject in Congress, in which the feelings of gentlemen were so deeply and earnestly enlisted as they are now in the question of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. The present is no contest "for Buncombe." The Anti-Lecompton men, at all events, look upon the question as one too grave for selfish political speculation, and the slaves of party organization in one section, and the owners of slaves in the other—who are determined to press on in their mad scheme of *forcing* a protesting people into the Union—cannot conceal their anxious forebodings of the result. True, an exception must be made in the case of a few of the fire-eaters, who, with more prescience than their fellows, see the civil war which must follow the consummation of their present scheme, and for that very reason are fanning the flame, in the hope that the commotion will afford fitting opportunity for disunion. Southern conservatives, now so blind, may discover the intrigues in which they are being used, when it is too late.

The guillotine has been set in motion. The Anti-Lecompton Postmaster at Chicago has fallen, and a similar officer at Columbus, Ohio, finds himself a head shorter. The President, by such freaks of madness, shows how uncertain he is of success in his Lecompton conspiracy, and confesses the necessity of desperate measures in order to whip into his support Democrats who insist upon obeying the will of the people rather than the mandate of a misguided Executive. The result will scarcely be satisfactory to the Lecomptonites. Already we have news from Columbus, Ohio, that the martyrizing of Postmaster MILLER is to be celebrated in a grand Anti-Lecompton demonstration. And so the bugle will sound all over the North, if I mistake not the spirit of the people. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church; and we shall see the masses assembling spontaneously to give organized expression to the loathing and contempt with which true Democrats view such efforts to control men through their base fears in opposition to the teachings of their God-quickened consciences.

The Army bill still staggers and reels in the Senate. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, made a rasping speech upon it to-day, although his blows certainly fell heaviest upon Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mr. JOHNSON, on behalf of the Admistration, repudiated altogether the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, as a measure not suited to the emergency which the President has in hand. Having suggested an amendment which Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, accepted as a modification of his own, he went into Mr. DAVIS with startling energy and force, rapping him severely over the knuckles for having attempted an enumeration of the great men of the American Army, their deeds and their military abilities, and omitting the name of one, acknowledged by all the world to be the General of the age. Had the Senator, he asked, never heard of WINFIELD SCOTT? This capital hit was thoroughly appreciated by the Senate.

The further the purchases and sales of property by the War Department, since Mr. BUCHANAN came into power, are examined, the more suspicious do they seem. The Fort Snelling affair the public already know all about, and its condemnation of that transaction will be modified very little, if any, by the fact that the monetary pressure of the last few months has brought property down so that the Fort Snelling speculators may find themselves bitten after all. The investigation of the purchase of a fortification site at Willet's Point, N. Y., is in good hands, and will be sure to expose either extreme folly or great rascality in official quarters. There let it rest for the present.

I hear, incidentally, that there is still another fishy transaction, which may require looking into, in connection with the purchase of a fortification site at New-Bedford, Mass. In this case it is said that the property was offered to an agent of the Government for thirty thousand dollars. Immediately afterwards, however, some outside party stepped in, bought the property, and subsequently sold it to the Government for $150,000! If I mistake the precise sum of which the people were robbed in this case, some member of that famous New-York Hotel Committee who raised the funds to carry Pennsylvania for BUCHANAN, can set me right. An interesting coincidence in this New-Bedford case is the fact that the ubiquitous MATHER was in the neighborhood while the speculation was in process of development.

The contumacious witness WOLCOTT is believed to be in a very tight spot. Whether he shall remain until the 4th of March, 1859, in one of the meanest jails in Chrtstendom, or be restored to liberty before that time, in all probablility depends upon himself,—for the House will be apt to keep him there until the end of the present Congressional term, unless he shall conclude to answer the questions of its Committee. If the House would send him to Court for trial under the law made last year for such cases, he would undoubtedly be speedily acquitted, upon the ground that the question propounded is not, technically speaking, "pertinent" to the inquiry confided to the Committee. The House understand this fully, and for that reason will not trust his case to the law. Having committed itself to the policy of punishing the witness for contempt, the House must necessarily adhere thereto to the end, or be effectively charged with hypocrisy in its profession of desire to get at the bottom of the Tariff corruption.

It is said upon the street that Mr. WOLCOTT cannot answer the inquiry as to what he did with the $58,000, because he did not expend the whole of it, and his confession of that fact may subject him to a prosecution for breach of trust. True; but to that charge he would undoubtedly interpose a sufficient defence. It is already in evidence, I understand, that the money was placed in his hands without any distinct or definite instructions as to *how* he was to use it. He was to go to Washington and secure the passage of the Tariff modification, which he did, and that by a majority of Democratic votes. He has never been called upon, so far as I can learn, to render any account of his stewardship, or to make return of any balance of the money placed in his hands. If, then he did not exhaust the fund in employing agent here who may have bought needed votes—if he put a portion of the fund into his own pocket, where is the evidence that he did less than his duty to his employers? How is it to be proved that the money was not paid him, in lump, to pass the Tariff act, and that he was not expected to get it done cheaply as possible, and pocket whatever portion of the money placed in his hands might remain? The fact that he was never called upon to return any balance, and that the money was given to him without specific directions as to how it was to be expended, carries the presumption that it was paid to *him* individually for anticipated services in bringing about a desired result, which *somehow* was accomplished. I think Mr. Wolcott will take this view of the case after a while, and determine to release himself from his present embarrassing position; and when he does so, if his story don't unmask sundry canting hypocrites, I have an old hat which shall be at command of the first bidder.

SIGMA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on the Causes of Crime.

Last evening Rev. Dr. **Bellows** delivered, at Clinton Hall, the last of his Lowell Lectures on "Pauperism and Crime." The house was quite two-thirds full. The subject of the evening was the "Causes of Crime." The lecturer commenced by enumerating the six causes that are given by **Frederick Hill**, but he thought them all reducible to the four following: Bad training, bad appetites, want and bad legislation. Everything which tends to deteriorate the family life tends to the production of crime, and to cure crime the first question must be how to improve the family condition of the poor. Little can be done for the Gipsy class, he said, but to remove their children and place them in houses of correction, juvenile asylums, and the like. But to reach the class just above these is a more difficult matter. The effort must be to improve the homes they live in. Their settlements must be penetrated by airy streets. Landlords must be made responsible for the cleanliness of their tenants' houses. Tenement houses must be built of a decent, cleanly sort, and rooms furnished them at a moderate rent. The lecturer invited attention to the house in Mott-street, of just the sort indicated, which had proved a profitable investment to the builders, and a success in all respects. Below the class reached by any public schools is a class that always shrinks from notice. In this country it generally consists of foreigners who have experienced that great calamity of emigration—the breaking up of restraints imposed by living among acquaintances. This class is the mine from which most of our crime is quarried. How utterly the family relation is sometimes abolished is seen among the newsboys, some of whom are even without a surname. Of late, attention has been more directed to this class, but the work is not a quarter done. To the vagrant children society should stand *in loco parentis*, giving them a home, treating them not as under punishment, but as in keeping. It is training, not education in its popular sense, that is most needed,—habits of industry, providence, thrift, moral and social training. Since the want of skill in some useful trade is a most serious cause of crime, some trade should be taught them. He thought it exceedingly doubtful whether the extension of the term of attendance upon the Common Schools to a period that interferes with the acquirement of some useful trade were not very objectionable. Certainly, the direction of so many lads into semi-literary positions was a grave error. Their greater exposure of morals and the increased hazard of failure to obtain an easy living, accounted for the frequent fall of persons reckoned educated men. Our Common School system ought to eke out the deficiencies of family training, to develop the qualities of heart, moral principle and social affections. To attain this end we must raise the whole social character of teachers—by increasing the number and efficiency of normal schools, making it their special function to teach the art of teaching—by increasing the salaries of teachers who now are too little knit in with society to be appreciated aright, and to use their influence economically—by putting the teaching of boys into the hands of girls, and perhaps that of girls into the hands of men.

Dr. **Bellows** next considered bad appetites as a source of crime. Ninety per cent. of all criminals, probably, are intemperate. The Temperance movement had done much to diminish drunkenness. The novelty of its plans, the facilities it furnished for social enjoyment, the debates it encouraged, and the proselytism it kindled, substituted a wholesome excitement for that which it strove to abolish, and so far the Temperance movement was a success. For drunkenness, in a certain sense, meets a want, and it can only be supplanted by some other supply for that want. The want is a want of interest in life; the need is of complacency in society and self. Strong drink temporarily makes a more self-satisfied being, heightens the social qualities, warms the heart. To reach the cure of drunkenness, we must stimulate by knowledge coupled with a hope of improvement; by position coupled with a prospect of increased influence and by innocent amusements. Education alone cannot secure against drunkenness. A sense of moral and religious condition is certainly a barrier against it, but the question is how to arouse that sense. Happiness alone is the radical cure for intemperance. We must improve the material condition—open a career—make success probable. It seems strange that men cannot, in view of the evils of intemperance, practice moderation. But moderation is abhorrent to the soul of man. Physically and morally their tendency is to crises. They would rather enjoy a moment of critical ecstasy, than sit a life-time on the table-lands of prudent enjoyment. Temperance, not abstinence, is the great virtue. Abstinence is easier than temperance, but asceticism is unsocial and demoralizing. Whatsoever increases happiness promotes temperance. Better wages, cheap food, cheap fuel and light, are enormous lesseners of crime. The supply of gas is a matter of great interest to philanthropists. Taxes on bread, oil and tallow, the late costliness of sugar, the scarcity of any of the necessities of life, are greatly to be deplored. Taxes should be levied, first, upon articles which have an immoral tendency, next, upon the luxuries of life, next, upon those articles which are in general use, yet are not necessaries, such as tobacco, tea, sugar; but there should be a direct tax, rather than heighten the cost of these things which are necessary to life. Cheap amusements, music, dancing, dramatic entertainments furnish another wholesome excitement to take the place of strong drink. The lecturer quoted, with much pleasure he confessed, an extract from Mr. **Hill** which coincided entirely with his doctrine. He had come upon it but lately, and was pleased to see that he was sharing the sentiments of this adept in the subject of crime. Licensing hand-organs, instituting cheap concerts, cheapening literature and newspapers, were all valuable means for conquering drunkenness. During one of these late bleak days he had walked over the whole length of our great Central Park and he found infinite pleasure in contemplating its hopeful promises. It really looked like a gift of Heaven to us.

The lecturer would not sacrifice usefulness to fastidiousness and leave unnoticed our great social sin. To abate licentiousness the first point must be the removal of all obstacles to early marriage. The obstacles are, the luxury of the upper classes, the extreme expenditures for female dress, the lack of suitable tenements for small families in moderate circumstances which drives so many to hotels and boarding houses; next, women must be allowed a wider sphere of industry. She must be precisely as free as man in the choice of a method of making a living. Her narrow round of domestic servitude and the needle must be enlarged. We do not ask society to repeal nature's edicts, but simply the capricious edicts of society. There is no reason why women should not reclaim all the light and indoor occupations—set type, gild, finish light cabinet work, as well as labor in factories, keep books, cut hair, keep shop, do in-door painting, decorate walls, and deliver letters. If she practice medicine she will choose to do it in a womanly way, unless the opposition of men compel her to a masculine method of defending her course. We must invite woman back to the shop, that we may command sufficient manly labor for the field.

The third cause of crime is want and poverty. This, the lecturer said, had been already sufficiently treated.

The fourth was bad legislation. The effort of Governments to encourage true religion by enactments had fearfully increased hypocrisy and perjury. The lecturer dwelt a moment on the preëminence of England for this very cause. The usury laws had increased usury, because men had not only to buy money at its increased value when critically situated, but to pay in addition for the risks the usurer runs. He alluded to the increase of crime, that the game laws, the laws of divorce and partnership had produced. Nowhere was there so little crime compelled by statute and unjust legislation as in this country, and yet the protection of negro Slavery by Government has had a terrible influence by causing the enactment of unjust statutes which have their only necessity in the defence of slave property. Such bad laws propagate the principle of disloyalty, which spreads downward with fearful rapidity. For resistance to unjust laws breeds resistance to just ones. Just and mild laws have a large share in preventing crime. There is nothing more certain than a decrease of crime or a decrease of severity in the penal codes. The lecturer glanced at the impolicy of capital punishment while public sentiment maintains its present attitude of hostility to it. When he commenced the investigation of this point he believed in capital punishment, but as he progressed he was obliged to adopt another view. He alluded to the law's delays, especially in this City, and the tardy pace at which penalties follow crime, reckoning them the fruitful sources of crime. He spoke in admiration of the prompt judgment of Judge **Russell**, by which garroting suddenly ceased to be heard of for months. The lecturer hastily indicated his views on prison discipline He believed that order, industry and comfort in prison taught prisoners to abhor the crimes they once perpetrated. Society should regulate the term of imprisonment entirely by the time required to fit the convict again for society. It should educate him, by hard and instructive work, to self-control. Let the criminal class know that society is to be the judge and to measure the terms of their exclusion entirely by their fitness to mingle again with honest men, or even to imprison them for life if they never reform. With a few more remarks to this effect, and with thanks to the audience for their kind attention, Dr. **Bellows** announced that this closed his series of lectures.

Prof. Lieber on Political Economy.

At Mozart Hall, Dr. **Lieber**, on Wednesday evening, delivered his address of inauguration to a Professorship in Columbia College. The first quarter hour was devoted to an eloquent historical sketch of the history of the Berlin University, and an argument for the equal necessity of such a university here. This was addressed to the Trustees of Columbia College, who occupied the platform. Turning to the audience, which about half filled the frozen hall, the Professor treated first of the office of the teacher, whose business it is to lead the pupil to the hill-top, and point out to him the plains he is to traverse, and the mountains he has to climb, to develop the manly character, to suggest knowledge. The best kind of education was that which comes upon the learner like a stream of light through a cloud—suggesting a sacred suspicion of something higher and yet to be learned. **Napoleon** the First, the master of the Rhetoric of the Camp, always irresistibly captivated his audiences, though not one in a hundred of them understood all he said. He wisely mixed his evocative suggestions with his patent truths. When before his army, not three-fourths of whom could read or write, he uttered that saying, "Four thousand years look down upon you from these pyramids." They only dimly saw his meaning, yet each one received a powerful distinct suggestion from it. Political science was the study of the social relations of man—of humanity, as it appears in Society. Society, said he, is a continuity, like a river. While one is pronouncing the word "Mississippi," between the utterance of the initial M and the final i, volumes of water have been poured out of the river named into the Gulf—yet it is the same river, and society is the same body to-day as yesterday, though meanwhile thousands have disappeared from the vast body that compose it, and thousands have been born. History teaches what has befallen society in the past. There is a historic instinct in man. Savages and *savans* love history alike, and the muse of history, whether we mean by that phrase the old Greek's or the modern Scholar's idea of the muse, is the most dignified of conceptions,—the history of crimes no less than of virtuous actions is dignified. History is the most nutritious pabulum to rear manly characters on. All men of action of any mark have loved it. **Chatham** in his half-hours—they were few—read Plutarch, and **Pitt** at Cambridge copied out whole pages of the same strong, nutritious book. Did not the hearer in reading Motley feel as one in Rome when he turns from the street where the wine carts are creaking, and enters the Vatican, full of sculptured grandeur. The Professor did not omit mention of the few dangers of reading history; the peril of coming to love ruins and despising snug houses; of coming as **Voltaire** did to reckon all great events as the offspring of trifles, as some claimed that the Reformation grew out of the loves of **Luther** for a certain nun, and the bloodiest wars out of a King's indigestion; or of embracing the other faith that a new leaf must be turned over, and that whatever has already happened must always remain in the past, and is never worthily repeated. History is of particular value to the people of the United States; for it promotes the institutional spirit. The Muse of History dwelt on Helicon, that beautiful mountain which looked down on Corinth and its gulf, crowded with commerce. So down from Helicon let us come, said he, and study commerce, which lies at its base. Let us consider the doctrine of Exchange. Man is always an exchanging being, as truly as he is always an æsthetic being. From the savage who rudely tattoos his skin to the patron of art who delights in the life-like statue by **Crawford**, all instinctively love art. Instance, how every man places on the prow of his canoe or his ship some ornament, not certainly for use, but because there is an opportunity he cannot omit to gratify his sense of beauty. These instincts compel him to exchanges; for civilization is a very expensive thing. Man, with apparently great cruelty, is born infinitely more destitute than other animals. Others are *finding* animals—he must *produce* or go unsupplied. Again, while God has given man a greater capacity to enjoy than to other animals, and consequently a greater range of wants, which are nearly uniform in all men, it is apparently cruel that the capacity of the earth to gratify these wants is very various. But, out of these imperative instincts, and the scattered positions of men upon the earth, comes the necessity for exchange. For example, all men's palates are delighted with the taste of sugar; and so universal is this experience that the word *sweet* in all languages has passed out of its material import and into the language of the affections. But how few countries produce sugar! So of cotton, by which we protect us from the weather, adorn us, and distinguish the competent from the poor; yet how few countries produce cotton. Again, our wants grow with cultivation—infinitely increase with the progress of civilization—so that they infinitely drive us on to exchange. On these three laws all our exchange is founded.

The Professor next inquired whether Political Economy was a fit subject for college teaching. Of all sciences, it had had the hardest fight for a place among its sisters. When Archbishop **Whately**, twenty-five years ago, delivered his lecture, introductory to a course on the subject, at Oxford, almost all of it was an apology for Political Economy. But the science, after all, is only a branch of moral science, and the two treat of the conduct of men in their two highest spheres—Religion and the State. A catechism of Political Economy ought to be taught not in the colleges only, but in the crowded Common Schools even. Does one object that it is too high a study for children? Christianity is a higher one, yet no one objects to teaching its catechism to infants. **Cicero** tells that he learned the Twelve Tables like a necessary formula. The Twelve Tables were the foundation of Roman Law. But these Romans were not people who sacrificed to logic and symmetry. These Romans, who knew how to conquer and to hold fast their conquests, and to sprinkle all their conquests over with flourishing municipalities, these stern and sterling Romans, who made war their business and farming their passion, were practical men—if any ever were; yet they taught their teachers to teach the Twelve Tables to their children. **John Milton**, who stood as high on the roll of men as Rome on the roll of nations, advised the study of Politics as part of a school-boy's education, "so that in a dangerous fit of the Commonwealth, they be not such poor, shaken, uncertain reeds, of such tottering conscience, as many of our great counselors have lately shown themselves, but steadfast pillars of the State."

The Professor here discovered that it was 9 o'clock—though he was yet only in the peristyle of the temple in which he worshiped. The audience, though half frozen, cried, "Go on," "Go on."

The Professor proceeded to outline the method that he preferred for teaching Political Economy. Man was to be regarded as an individual, and also as a social being; hence, he must be taught the twinship of Right and Obligation. If he insist upon his rights alone, he becomes a tyrant; if upon his obligations alone, he becomes the most abject of slaves. The study of his obligations includes his duties to the State, wherein he discovers the principles of political ethics, and the virtue of patriotism—not that idolatrous, false patriotism which says: "Our country, right or wrong," nor bloated provincialism, but that patriotism which inspires one to die for his country, or, even what is still harder, to live for it. Next he would treat of Government itself, following naturally with a classification of all existing Governments. Next would be required a survey of all political literature—which, besides the speeches of statesmen, includes much sterling theology. Another branch of the same subject would be Utopiology—a history of the ideal systems of Government and the attempts that have been made to put them in practice. It would be competent here to show how Liberty first dwelt in cities, but as civilization grew, how it needed nations to ripen it, and how Christianity, by affecting the whole inner man, though its Author disclaimed all earthly or political power, became the greatest coefficient of Liberty. Incidentally, he would remark how uniformly all the Utopists were Communists as to property, under the mistaken idea that property was a creature of government; were favorable to community of wives—even **Campanella**, the Catholic priest, distinctly averred it; to a community of goods—warring so stoutly upon the Individual that they could not admit it even in the Godhead; to a community, especially, in money, forgetting that money only represents values, and that, though they abolished all money, values must still remain, and be as fatal to Communism as ever. Did they suppose because there is no money in Burmah that there are no misers there? It reminded him of Major **Jack Downing's** sage statement; "It is fearful cold down in Maine, and would be colder if the thermometer were longer." After all, he said, there is very little money in the world, and it is not possible that this little could do all the mischief ascribed to it. The next theme, naturally, would be Civil Liberty, the next Self-Government, and last of all International Law. He submitted it to his audience whether such a course of study as he had indicated were not likely to prepare the scholar better to perform his duties as a citizen.

The lecturer had spoken for nearly two hours. The natural dryness of the subject was scarcely apparent to his audience, he so constantly overflowed it with apt illustrations and pertinent apothegms. He spoke without notes, and his speech seemed quainter for its relics of idioms not English. The audience was not more than half the assembly—it being somewhat difficult at a distance from the platform to catch the speaker's words, while a company of boys on the outer line of seats,—boys of that unfortunate age when they cannot safely be left at home, and yet are not old enough to behave well in company,—kept up a most annoying conversation which they had not the decency to utter in under tone.

President **King** thanked the audience for their attention, and was happy to announce that the past lectures were but introductory to a course that the public might hope soon to enjoy.

Who Shall Appoint the Police Commissioners—A Sensible Suggestion.

From the Sunday Atlas.

It is contended, and not perhaps without some reason, that to give the power of appointing the Police Commissioners to the Mayor and Common Council, is calculated to make the whole Department the subservient tools of the Aldermen and Councilmen. At the time the present bill was under consideration the position was assumed that the Police might as well be in the hands of the devil as in the hands of Mayor **Wood** and Judge **Russell**, who were accused of using it for selfish and corrupt purposes. We may yet have corrupt Mayors, and still more corrupt Common Councils, and it is not likely that the control of the Police Department will again be placed in the hands of those officials from whom it has been wrested, or be left so that its direction can by any possibility be assumed by political demagogues and small lawyers, accidentally raised to official positions.

We can inform the Legislature how they can overcome this difficulty of finding good men upon whom to confer this power of appointing Police Commissioners, in such a manner as will prove satisfactory to nearly every tax-payer and citizen of this metropolis. Let the duty of appointing part of the Police Commissioners, at least, *devolve upon the Judges of our Civil Courts, tribunals that enjoy the confidence of our entire population. The Mayor, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and the First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, could, we doubt not, appoint three proper men to superintend our police affairs.* Or, all the Judges of the Superior Court and the Judges of the Common Pleas, may meet in Convention as they do to appoint a Commissioner of Jurors, and select two Commissioners of Police, and let the Mayor be the third. The power of these appointments may be distributed in different ways. The Common Council, or the Board of Supervisors, or the people, may have the power to select one of the men, but we urge upon the Legislature, that the appointment of the majority of the Police Commissioners be placed in the hands of the Judges of the Civil Courts we have above-mentioned.

It is, perhaps, impossible to place the Police Department entirely beyond the control of political influences. But let its control be placed in the hands of men who will not abuse their power, even if partisans are appointed to office. Can it be denied that this power will not be properly and beneficially exercised by such men as Judges **Duer** and **Daly**, and their able and upright associates. Nearly every department of our City goverament has become rotten and corrupt; but as yet, the breath of suspicion has not breathed one word against the integrity of the Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas; and the public will be entirely satisfied with any appointments they make. We call the attention of the Hon. **George Weir**, Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, to these suggestions, and trust that they will be carefully considered in the framing of his bill for the amendment of the present bungling and unwieldy Metropolitan Police Law, that for months has oppressed our citizens.

Police Intelligence.

Burglars Shooting at Policemen—Escape of the Burglars from the Policemen, and the Policemen from Injury.—About 3½ o'clock on Thursday morning, as officer Davis, of the Fifteenth Ward, was passing through McDougal-street, he noticed a light in the basement of the house occupied by George G. Gray, No. 32 McDougal-street, a few doors from Washington-square. He "piped" the place and discovered two men inside busily engaged in packing goods into some bags. Satisfied that the men were burglars, he procured the assistance of officer Wells and returning with him to the house found one of the windows open. One of the officers put his head into the window and asked who was there, and immediately the parties inside turned off the gas. In a moment two men darted out of the basement door, each with a revolver in his hand. Seeing the officers, one cried out, "Shoot the fellows," and they quickly discharged three barrels at the officers, and then they took to their heels. The officers escaped uninjured, but having no weapons except their clubs, did not think it prudent to give chase. Officer Corsa soon after saw the burglars running, and started after them. He came close to them, when one of them turned and fired at him. The officer fell instantly to the pavement. He soon recovered, however,—when the burglars ran out of sight,—and discovered that, instead of being mortally wounded, his face was only scorched with powder. It is probable that neither of the revolvers contained bullets, and that the object of the burglars was only to frighten the policemen. On examining the basement of Mr. Gray's residence it was found that the burglar had managed to decamp with about $450 worth of jewelry and silver ware in their possession. They had packed up ready for removal nearly $2 000 worth of goods. Neither of the officers thinks he could identify the burglars.

Private Watchman Charged with Grand Larceny.—A private watchman, named Philip Wightman, was arrested on Thursday, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Messrs. Windle & Co., one of the firms which suffered by the fire in Maiden-lane. The prisoner was found on the corner of West Broadway and Reade-street, with his pockets filled with plated knives, forks and spoons, which he is charged with having stolen from Messrs. Windle & Company's store during the fire. Justice **Welsh** committed him for examination on a charge of grand larceny.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, of Louisiana, has been in session at New Orleans, some days in this month. Representatives were present from New-York, Vermont, and Alabama. R. F. McGuire is elected Grand High-Priest for the ensuing year.

The Tallahasse *Floridian* states an issue between the Governor of Florida and the Fernandina Railway Company. The former contends that a part of the Road is improperly located, and the Company decline to change the location.

Counterfeit bonds are in circulation at Boston. The *Traveller* has seen one for $1,000 on the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the coupons payable in New-York. The bond is handsomely engraved.

The Freemasons of Virginia have resolved to lend their aid to the contemplated purchase of Mount Vernon. Other Masons are invited to follow suit.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Alex. Duncan et al. vs. *J. C. McGregor.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

C. E Larned vs. *Robert M. Masterton et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. W. Bishop vs. *Louis J. Doyle et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Charles B. Wheeler vs. *William Lake, impleaded.*—Motion granted. Cost of motion $7, to abide event.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

James S. Sluyter vs. *Joseph Brice Smith.*—Order of Feb. 11 discharged, with $7 costs.

Daniel Holsman vs. *Jas. De Gray, assignee.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to answer in 20 days.

Henry W. Clark vs. *The United States Trust Company.*—Judgment for defendant upon the demurrer, with costs.

Kincaid vs *Ramsdall et al.*—Order to be drawn and settled on notice.

Carnahan vs. *The Same.*—A like decision.

Hamilton vs. *White.*—Case settled.

Meserole vs. *Archer.*—Case settled.

A Slander Case—Verdict for Plaintiff.

MARINE COURT—Friday, Feb. 19.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

The case of Roswell Green *vs.* J. H. Hobart Brown, which was noticed in the **Times** some months ago, has been on again in the Marine Court. It will be remembered that Mr. Green charged Mr. Brown with having slandered him. Mr. Brown is a clergyman in Brooklyn, and at the time the alleged slanderous remarks were made, was rector of the "Free Church of the Good Angels," (P. E.), and Mr. Green was a warden. In the former proceedings, according to Mr. Green's counsel, Mr. Brown applied to District-Attorney Hall to procure an indictment against Mr. Green, but that gentleman, on looking into the case, refused to send the matter before the Grand Jury, and said that if there was any charge against Mr. Green he should be taken before a magistrate, where he would have the advantage of an examination; accordingly, in July, 1857, the defendant's brother caused Mr. Green to be arrested and brought to the Tombs, and "the arrest of Roswell Green for perjury" was published in the papers. He was, however, admitted to bail. After several ineffectual efforts on the part of Mr. Green and his counsel to bring the case before the Grand Jury, in order that plaintiff's character might be vindicated, they succeeded, and the Grand Jury ignored the bill, and there the charge of perjury against him ended. Mr. Green now complains that in June, 1857, in the city of Brooklyn, the defendant, intending to injure and defame him, said to one Spencer D. C. Van Bokkelen that when Mr. Green left the city a short time previous, on his visit to Virginia, he went there as his (defendant's) brother's agent, to purchase certain mining lands, and that his (defendant's) brother (James E. Brown) furnished him with the funds to make said purchase, and that Mr. Green had purchased the lands in his own name, and was endeavoring to hold the property for his own benefit, and thus defraud his (defendant's) brother. Rev. Mr. Brown also said he was confident that Mr. Green's actions had been of such a nature that the proceedings his (defendant's) brother had instituted against Green would result in his being sent to the State Prison. The slander is also alleged to have been spoken to other parties, who were vestrymen of the same church

For the defence it was set up that if the words were uttered they were spoken in consultation with a vestryman, and were used for the good of the church, and not for the purpose of slandering Mr. Green, but for the protection and benefit of the members thereof.

Several witnesses were examined, who testified to having heard Mr. Brown make remarks similar to those charged in the complaint.

The defendant put in evidence the summons, complaint and answer in the Supreme Court in an action between G. P. A. Rickards and others against Roswell Green and others—the complaint in that case alleging in substance that Green was about taking the land in Virginia in his own name, and praying for an injunction restraining him from so doing, and the injunction therein granted. The defendant also put in evidence a complaint against Green, in the suit in Supreme Court.

The arguments of counsel were closed on Thursday, and the case was given to the Jury to-day. Judge **Thompson** in charging the Jury remarked that the case was one of unusual interest, because of the prominent positions of the parties in the Church. It had been stated frankly by the plaintiff's counsel that it was not in the hope of pecuniary gain that the case had been brought into Court, but for the purpose of relieving his character from the consequences of unjust imputations. There was no dispute about the facts of the case; that the language complained of had been used, was not denied. It was, then, for the defendant to show that he was not actuated by malice. The onus was upon him to show that. Now how did he show that? It appeared that he not only uttered the slander, but gave it his indorsement. "He believed Mr. **Green** ought to be sent to the State Prison." His duty was to have gone to Mr. **Green** and told him of the charges against him, and heard his defence, before speaking of him in such terms.

At this point the defendant's Counsel interrupted by remarking that he was astonished to hear the Judge charge with such vehemence in favor of the plaintiff.

The Judge answered that he was astonished at hearing such a remark from such a source. Although he had spoken with some vehemence, he was, nevertheless, calm and deliberate. If what was stated about the defendant were true, he would be a felon; and that was a very serious charge to make against a man. If the defendant had uttered a slander, with a well-founded belief of its truth, from good motives, the Court would be sincerely glad if the evidence would justify the Jury in finding that there was probably cause for the defendant's uttering the words complained of.

The Jury retired, and after having been out for a short time, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of $50.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Friday, Feb. 19.

There was no business of special importance in the Surrogate's Court. The Surrogate, Hon. E. D. **West**, having recovered from his recent illness, was present and able to attend to the duties of his office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error which I noticed in your paper of this morning, in relation to the Jobson case, before J. N. Whiting, on yesterday. I was not a party in that suit, nor was I there at the time. He has many suits for the purpose of getting his pretended claims legalized, as in the cases of Jobson *vs.* Burr, Jobson *vs.* Allen, Jobson *vs* Sickles, Jobson *vs.* Griffin, Jobson *vs* Roberts, Jobson *vs* L. Lord, Jobson *vs.* Richardson, Jobson *vs.* Raymond. Jobson *vs.* Findley, besides others who have given him something for the sake of peace, rather than defend a suit at law.

J. ALLEN.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 19.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. . . *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York Friday, Feb. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 41 bbls. Ashes. 2,937 bbls. Flour; 20,869 bushels Corn; 100 bags Malt; 569 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at previous prices. Pots, $6 25; Pearls, $6 50, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bags Maracaibo at 10⅜c.@12c., chiefly at 10⅜c.@11c., and 1,000 bags Rio at 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Maracaibo at 10½c.@14c.; Rio, at 9½c.@11¾c; Bahia, at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is pretty freely offered at yesterday's reduced prices; hence, it attracts considerable attention. Sales have been reported since our last of some 2,000 bales, including Middling at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Upland, and 11⅞c.@12c. for Gulf, ⅌ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in good demand and are quoted firm at from $3 25@$3 56¼ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

Gloucester Fish Market, Feb. 17—(For the week.) Mackerel—No transactions during the week, and but little inquiry; $10@$9 for Nos. 1 and 2 is about a fair quotation, though some are held at prices ranging higher, say $10@$10 50 for No. 1's. Codfish—George's Bank dry; no operations; holders are asking $3 62; some fares just arrived sold fresh at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour opened tamely; but subsequently the demand improved and prices advanced a shade. Sales 13,500 barrels.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 20@ 4 30
Extra State	4 35@ 4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Exra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian Flour is in fair demand, at firmer prices. Sales 750 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 25@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in better demand at higher rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. The supply is limited, and stiffly held. Some damaged Southern was sold at 75c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is in demand, at advanced rates. Sales 16,000 bushels new crop, at 66c.@67c. for Yellow Jersey; 70c. for Yellow Southern; and 70c. for White do., ⅌ bushel. A limited business has been transacted in Rye, at 68c. for Jersey, and 71c.@72c. for Northern, ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been very active this week, and an advance has been obtained of 2c. ⅌ lb. on Orinoco. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Dry Orinoco, 19c., 6 months; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 19½c., 6 months; 3,500 Dry California, private terms; 1,000 Dry Southern, 10½c., cash; 1,000 Butchers' Association, 71, 7c., cash; 300 Country Slaughter, 68, 6¾c.@7c., cash.

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2½c.@3½c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Is still rather sparingly inquired for at previous quotations; including Scotch Pig, $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit.

LEAD—The demand is somewhat restricted, holders continuing to ask very full prices.

LEATHER—Sole is in pretty good demand, especially Hemlock tanned, at rather firmer prices. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	28,400	2,100
Sales during the week—sides	72,400	4,788
Stock this evening—sides	243,500	44,600

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderately active, at full prices. New-Orleans, 28c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 22c.@23c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues in fair request, especially Common, of which the reported sales comprise 1,450 bbls., at $1 45 ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet, but very firm. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 48c.@49c., cash, ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of about 1,200 bbls., to arrive and here.

Wilmington Market, Feb. 16.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday of 820 bbls. at $2 70 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 70 for hard, ⅌ 280 lbs., and to-day 500 do. at same price. Spirits—Sales of 125 bbls. at 43c. ⅌ gallon. Resin—Sales of 500 bbls. at prices ranging from $2@$2 75 for No. 2 to low grade No. 1.

OILS—Linseed in good request and is worth 57c.@59c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet, but steady, in this market.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and languid. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 90@$17 for Mess, and $13 30@$13 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 8⅝c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 8¾c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is sparingly sought after at languid prices. The transactions since our last embrace 235 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9½c.@10c., ⅌ lb. Beef is salable and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

In Cincinnati, during the week ending Feb. 17, an active speculative inquiry prevailed for Hog products, and prices of all kinds advanced 50c.@$1 ⅌ cwt., closing tamely. The *Price Current*, of the 17th inst., says the receipts of Hogs during the past week have been light, and the packing season is now drawing rapidly to a conclusion. The Hogs now coming in are light, and it is probable another week will about finish the season. The receipts for the week and the season now stand as follows:

Total for the week	7,887
Previously reported	435,637
Total for the season	443,524
Whole number packed in 1856-7	344,512
Whole number packed in 1855-6	405,396
Whole number packed in 1854-5	355,787
Whole number packed in 1853-4	421,000
Whole number packed in 1852-3	361,000

In Louisville, during the week ending with Feb. 16, it was reported that the increase of this season's Hog crop on the preceding season, was equal to 490,000 head. Notwithstanding this, prices advanced throughout the week, but at the close there seemed to have been a check put to it.

RICE—Is in moderate request, and is steady at $3@$3 75, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevails and prices are sustained. Sales 650 hhds., in lots, at 5c.@6½c. for New-Orleans, and 4¾c.@6c. for Cuba, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime at full prices.

TEAS—The auction sale of green Teas to-day was very well attended, despite the snow-storm. The competition was quite animated, and the bulk of the lots offered were sold at improved prices. We annex a report of the sales effected:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per *Joshua Bates*. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—27 half chests at 43c.; 26 do., 42½c.; 22 do., 38c.; 37 do., 36½c; 29 do., 36c.

Young Hyson—36 half chests at 46½c.; 45 do., 45c.; 41 do., 44c.; 87 do., 42½c.; 608 do., 42c.; 133 do., 41½c.; 72 do., 41c; 25 do., 40c; 20 do., 39c.; 55 do., 38c.; 173 do., 37c.; 607 do., 36½c.; 20 do., 36c.; 276 do., 35½c., 42 do., 34½c.; 24 do., 34c.; 199 do., 33½c.; 469 do., 33c.; 143 do., 33½c; 108 do., 32c.; 30 cases do., 51c.; 48 do., 50c; 204 boxes do., 47½c.

Imperial—8 half chests at 61c.; 10 do., 52½c.; 6 do., 50½c.; 10 do., 50c.; 17 do., 47c.; 19 do., 45½c.; 116 do., 45c.; 14 do., 42½c.; 7 do., 42c.; 36 do., 38½c.; 140 do., 37c.; 38 do., 36½c.; 69 do., 36c.; 20 cases do., 57c.; 54 boxes do., 53½c.; 80 do., 47c.

Hyson Skin—38 chests at 27c.; 46 half do., 30½c.; 31 do., 25½c.

Hyson Twankay—88 half chests at 33½c.; 61 do., 33c.

Twankay—19 half chests at 35½c.; 86 do., 35c.; 57 do., 31½c.; 110 do., 26c.; 38 do., 25½c.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet steady. Sales since Monday last—68 hhds. Kentucky, at 7¼c.@16c.; 28 cases Florida, at 20c.@25c.; and 70 bales Havana, on terms not disclosed. Manufactured kinds are in slack request, at languid prices. In the Louisville market, for the week ending 17th of February, according to the *Journal*, considerable animation was evinced at the auction sales, with a further improvement in prices. Most of the tobacco which brought under $4 was sold in the early part of the week, and was not strictly merchantable. The sales of the week have been 212 hhds. The following are the particulars, viz: 1 at $2 70, 32 at $3 20@$3 95, 58 at $4@4 95, 48 at $5 95, 42 at $6@$6 90, 25 at $7@$7 95, 5 at $8@$8 75, and 1 hhd. old leaf at $11 10. The doings were for lugs $4@$5, and medium leaf $5@$7. There was no really good leaf offering, and we quote it nominally $7@$9. Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 27 hhds.—2 at $3 55@$3 85, 8 at $4@$4 85, 5 at $5@$5 90, 6 at $6 10@$6 90, and 6 at $7@$7 50.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c., mainly at 23c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5¼d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.3d.@2s.6d.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The First Mission Sunday School,** of the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will hold services connected with their Sixth Anniversary, in the Church corner of Strong-place and Degraw st., SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 21, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Secretary's report, showing the condition of the School, will be read; after which an address will be delivered by R. G. **Pardee**, Esq. In connection with the above services several appropriate pieces will be sung by the children. A collection will be taken, which, by vote of the teachers, is to be appropriated towards the purchase of a Library for the School.

☞ **By request,** The Sermon preached in the church of the Ascension, by the Rev Dr. **Beach**, of St. Peters Church, at the late anniversary of the "P. E. Brotherhood of N. Y.," will be repeated in St. Paul's Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

☞ **Luther and Melancthon**—*The Covenant of Hearts, or the Ideal of Christian Friendship.*—The eleventh lecture of a series of Pulpit Pictures from the Life of Luther, on the above topic, will be given on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. MORNING services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Preaching in the First Congregational** Methodist Church in Lawrence, corner of Tillary st., Brooklyn, three times on SUNDAY, at the usual hours, by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. **Baker**. In the afternoon, a sermon on *Temperance* before the Brooklyn Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. The New-York Divisions are invited to attend.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The Fifth Lecture in the Sunday Evening Course to Young Men, will be given TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner Henry and Remsen sts., by Rev. R. S. **Storrs**, D. D. A general attendance is invited.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dowling** will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*God Reasoning with Sinners.* Also service each evening of next week, except Thursday and Saturday. THURSDAY, Union Prayer meeting at North Baptist Church.

☞ **Hour of Prayer.**—A union meeting for prayer to invoke the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the churches of Brooklyn, is invited by the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, to be held in their lecture-room every afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, until further notice. The public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Samuel D. Alexander,** by invitation of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Fifth-av. and Nineteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. **Alexander's**), will preach their Annual Sermon next SABBATH EVENING, Feb 21st. The AFTERNOON service will in consequence be omitted.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. **Robert G. Dickson**. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery,** **John Thomas**, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom* &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—The pastor will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING the fourth sermon on Bible characters. Subject—*Joseph and the Archers.* In the MORNING a discourse will be preached on *Sabbath-breaking.*

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. T. J. **Sawyer**, D. D., will preach in the Universalist Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts., TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. B **Peters** in the EVENING. Subject—*Martin Luther.*

☞ **Rev. John F. Fish,** formerly Rector of Calvary Church, Brooklyn, is expected to preach in St Mark's Church, Fleet-st., near Hudson-av., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church,** John-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, as usual. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings of the coming week, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. Dr. **Fuller**, of Baltimore, will preach in Calvary Church, (Rev. Mr. Gillett's,) 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken.

☞ **By appointment of the Presbytery of New-York**—A Union Prayer Meeting for Colleges will be held in the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. **Phillips**) on the 5th-av., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., at 3 and at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Jesus Will Come.**—There will be preaching on the great things of the approaching Kingdom of Messiah on the Earth, TO MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Christians are welcome.

☞ **Rev. John A. Paddock,** Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. Service at this Church 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. **Dyer**, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D.D.,** and missionary friends will continue the public conference (D. V.) on *The Errors and Absurdities of Romanism*, in Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the Church.

☞ **The Convocation for Church Extension** in Kings County will hold its Missionary Meeting in St. Paul's Free Church corner Union av. and South 2d-st., Williamsburg, on SUNDAY EVENING, 3d inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Norfolk-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 3 P. M., by Rev. Mr. **Landon**, and at 7 in the evening by the Pastor. The subject of last Sabbath evening will be concluded. *The Residence of the Soul between Death and the Resurrection.* Seats free.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Feb. 21, the Pastor, Rev. **Peter Stryker** will (D. V.) preach a sermon on *Sabbath Desecration.* Seats for strangers.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock and 7½ in the EVENING, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st. Subject—*The Mortal Body made Immortal—The Second Coming of Christ.* Seats free.

☞ **The Sabbath and Patriotism**—Will be the subject of the lecture in the First Free Will Baptist Church, in 28th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock in THE EVENING. Rev D M. **Graham**, pastor. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **Preaching in Willett-street M. E.** Church, TO-MORROW, at 10½, by Rev J. S. **Inskip**; at 3, by C. C **Leigh**; in the EVENING, the funeral sermon of Mrs. E Armstrong, by the Pastor, W. **McAllister**. Her marriage was published last week.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th av. and 21st-st. SABBATH EVENING Discourses to the Young by Rev. Dr. **Macauley**. Subject for Feb. 21—*Vain Thoughts.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. **Sidney A. Corey**. In the EVENING the fifth lecture of the course to young men will be delivered.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—Seventh-av. and 14th st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. D. **Brown**. Subject—*Observance of the Christian Sabbath*, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. H. **Milburn**.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Van Zandt** will deliver his third sermon on *The Sabbath* TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Reformed Dutch Church in [illegible]-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

O. U. A.—CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Order of United Americans will celebrate the 126th anniversary of the Birthday of Washington at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, 22d inst. The Oration will be delivered by Hon. **Erastus Brooks**. Music by the New-York Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. George F Bristow; Miss Hattie Andem, Mr. F Gardner, and Wallace's Brass Band. The doors will open at 12½ o'clock, and exercises commence at 2 o'clock.

Tickets, admitting one person each, may be obtained of the members of the Order, and, as an ample number has been provided, members are respectfully reminded to reserve tickets for themselves, as regalia will not admit as heretofore.

Seats will be reserved for those who appear in regalia.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Chairman.

J. R. Purdy, Benj. E. Hancock, } Secretaries.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Colonel's quarters No. 465 Greenwich-st., corner Desbrosses-st., on SUNDAY, Feb. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend divine service in a body at the Baptist Church corner Varick and Laight sts. Rev. Mr. Hall Pastor, by invitation. Let every veteran attend if the weather permits. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.

Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjt.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, NO. 3 CHAMBER-ST.—The members are requested to attend the meeting of the Society THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock to act on the report of the Committee recommending a removal of the Society up town. By order. WM. McCREA, President.

T. C. Faulkner, Secretary.

FRIENDLY SONS OF SAINT PATRICK.—A meeting of the members of this Society will be held at No. 69 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 4 P. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance has to be attended to.

WALTER MAGEE, Secretary.

MORNING UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—A Union Prayer Meeting is held EVERY MORNING, from 8 to 8½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th st. and Broadway. Punctuality is strictly observed

By order of Committee on Devotional Meetings of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

EDWARD COLGATE, Chairman.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NO. 32 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay on *Hope* will be read by **Wm. D. Porter**, Esq. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

EUGENE THOMSON,
Recording Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

No public business whatever was done by Congress yesterday. After consideration of the private calendar in the Senate, the Army bill was taken up, but nothing was done with it. The House was engaged all day in the discussion of questions of privilege. Both branches adjourned until Monday.

We publish this morning, in full, the Minority Report on the Lecompton Constitution, presented to the Senate by Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories. It is an elaborate and conclusive argument against the wrong sought to be perpetrated in the admission of Kansas under that instrument, and will be found well worth perusal. It is now understood in Washington, from "high authority," according to the Correspondent of the Associated Press, that the Lecompton majority in the Senate will not press the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas exactly in the shape in which it was reported from the Committee, but that an amendment will be offered from that side, and doubtless adopted, declaring that "nothing in the Constitution shall be construed or held to interfere with the right of the people to alter, amend or modify it at pleasure."

In the State Senate yesterday, a bill was presented to prohibit the use of proxies in moneyed corporations by the directors. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill to allow the people a certain number of challenges in impanneling juries in criminal trials. Nothing of importance was done in the Assembly. Both houses adjourned until Tuesday evening.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, Ex-Secretary of Kansas, delivered an address on the affairs of that Territory, in the Assembly Chamber at Albany last night, to a crowded auditory. The officers of the meeting were made up from all parties. The address was much the same as that delivered in this City, and was received with great favor.

We publish this morning some further European intelligence derived from our files by the *Baltic.* The chief topics of newspaper discussion on the other side of the Atlantic are the "repressive measures" of Napoleon III. It is stated that these, combined with the late bellicose addresses from the army on the "*attentat,*" have so alarmed the English residents of Paris that they are hurriedly making preparations to leave France. We see it also stated that Captain Dunham, of the American bark *Adriatic.* has again succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the French authorities, and has made his second escape from detention. We copy from the London *Times* an interesting account of the departure of ths Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia from Gravesend; also a description of the monster steamship *Leviathan,* now successfully launched and afloat.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a report and resolutions were adopted adverse to the bill now before Congress requiring merchant vessels of the United States, above a certain tonnage, to carry the American (Rogers') code of marine signals. The bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on Commerce, but the Chairman, Mr. Cochrane, now seems disposed to take the back track. The Senate, at the former session, passed a bill legalizing the American signals for the merchant marine of the United States, but on account of the opposition of the New-York ship-owners the bill failed in the House. Mr. Rogers says he has the prospect of introducing the signals in England and France if they are adopted in this country. The flags have been adopted by the United States Navy, and by the Light-house Board. A report was also considered on the delay and expense which the merchants suffer in the dispatch of goods at the New-York Custom-house. It was made the special order for the next meeting.

It commenced to snow early yesterday morning, and continued throughout the day. Sleighs were running in Broadway last evening, and at midnight there was every likelihood that the storm would continue.

The East River is once more filled with stout, thick ice, which comes floating down the North River, and takes it up towards Hell Gate with every flood-tide. The crashing, rumbling sound with which the ferry-boats pass through it feebly suggests the experiences of last Winter.

The schooner *B. Drummond,* Captain Fox, which has been some time employed in saving railroad iron from the wreck of the bark *Clara Brookman,* at Squam Beach, was capsized off the Tavern Houses, Long Branch, on Tuesday night, and sunk in five fathoms water. All the crew, consisting of eight persons, perished. A young man, named Joseph Johnson, Jr., was found dead, hanging upon the spring-stay, and was taken off, Wednesday morning, by a life-boat from the shore. The names of the lost persons were published yesterday. With one or two exceptions, they have all left dependent families, and one, Mr. Dunn, had been married only one week.

James O'Hara, employed by Rev. Mr. Pease, in the Five Points Mission House, was yesterday tried in the Court of General Sessions, for an assault and battery on Mary Ann Bruce, a widow woman, residing in Twenty-ninth-street. The widow, it appeared, had a son in the Mission House, in whose welfare Mr. Pease took much interest, and the widow being dissolutely disposed, Mr. Pease directed O'Hara to refuse her permission to take the boy away. On her last visit for that purpose, she was very abusive, and O'Hara pushed her from the door and shut it against her. This was the assault complained of. The Jury at once acquitted O'Hara. The Germans, committed on the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, on the charge of causing the death of the man Muller, in the Seventeenth Ward, were released from custody, the Grand Jury having found no indictment against them. The petit Jury were discharged from further attendance, and to-day, being the last day of the term, numerous sentences will be passed.

The amount on deposit in the United States Treasury on Monday last was $6,333,000, of which $4,228,000 was subject to draft. The week's receipts amounted to $650,000.

The suit for slander, brought by Mr. Roswell Green, in the Marine Court, against Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, resulted, yesterday, in a verdict of $50 for the plaintiff. The defendant was, at the time the slander was alleged to have been uttered, rector of the "Free Church of the Good Angels," (P. E.,) Brooklyn, and the plaintiff was a warden. The slander was, in effect, that Mr. Green had done something for which he ought to be sent to the State Prison. The case was one of considerable interest to those connected with the Church.

The model artist troupe, arrested Thursday evening, at No. 463 Broome-street, were arraigned yesterday before the Mayor. Charles Rauth, and Louisa his wife, proprietors of the establishment, were held to bail in $3,000 each to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The female artistes were let off on giving $500 bail each, and promising to pursue a different calling in future.

At a meeting of the American Bible Society Thursday evening, the resignations of the six members of the Committee on Versions were accepted, and a Committee to nominate their successors was appointed.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday in the case of James Dyckinck, who was shot on Monday night by J. F. Budenkoff, at the lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street. No additional facts of importance were elicited. The examination goes on to-day.

The snow-storm yesterday tended to check business, yet Flour was quite freely dealt in at firmer prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Corn at advanced rates. Other kinds of Grain were quiet, and somewhat nominal. 2,000 bales Cotton were reported sold at unchanged figures. Provisions were less active and less buoyant. Groceries were in fair demand, at full rates. An auction sale of Green Teas occurred, at which the attendance was quite large, and the prices realized indicated a considerable improvement. Naval Stores were in good request, at advancing rates. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Refugee Question.

The French Army, in several of its recent addresses to the Emperor, congratulating him on his escape from assassination, has signified an intense desire to be led in pursuit of the conspirators into "their haunts," meaning thereby, Camberwell, Islington and other quarters of London, in which distinguished foreigners of damaged reputation and limited means are wont to seclude themselves and their patriotic plans. The Eighty-Second of the line in particular, asks to be placed in the vanguard of any army which may be employed in this ferreting out of these infamous assassins and their abettors. The President of the Legislative Assembly also, in an outburst of what is in him a new-born zeal, seizes the occasion to administer a stern rebuke to Great Britain for sheltering the miscreants who pass their leisure hours in plotting against the life of his Imperial master. Similar murmurs of indignation proceed from the Imperial Press all over the country. The general feeling of horror at the catastrophe seems indeed amongst the more rabid Bonapartists to shape itself into a wild and unreasoning condemnation of the Government of any country in which such men as the conspirators and their friends can reside with safety.

Every one who has paid any attention to European politics since the Carbonaro disturbances in Italy, must have remarked that every political *émeute* on the Continent, and every attempt on the life of a European monarch, has been followed by a furious diplomatic correspondence with England, in which the condign punishment, without trial, of every political refugee in London is indignantly demanded on one side, and politely refused on the other. One would think that the volumes of explanatory lore on the subjects of the *habeas corpus,* of the presumption of the common law in favor of every man's innocence, of the broad distinction between the Executive and the Judiciary, which British Foreign Secretaries have poured forth, and which may be found by the half-dozen in the archives of every European Kingdom, would by this time, have made every man and woman engaged in the diplomatic service of the despots thoroughly familiar with the workings of that ponderous and somewhat perplexing machine, the British Constitution. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. Napoleon himself, of course, knows England and the English quite too well to imagine that any Minister or any Cabinet could venture to interfere with the regular course of English justice in behalf of any King or Kaiser. But his subordinates, selected, not as he would have them, but as he has been able to procure them, among the least intelligent and least cultivated members of the society of France, seem to know no more of Great Britain than of Cochin China. The French Minister at London, Count Persigny, has just been making a speech in reply to the address of the City of London, which has provoked not a little of civilly-contemptuous comment from the English press, and really justifies the impression that the Imperial Envoy fancies it to be the simplest thing in the world for Lord Palmerston to kick any number of thread-bare conspirators out of England into France at the beck of any potentate who may suppose his life to be in danger. Count Persigny's nonsense is not without precedent. In the reign of Queen Anne, the old writ of mesne process was put into the hands of the Sheriff of London, and under it he arrested the Russian Ambassador, as he drove down Parliament-street in his carriage. His Excellency was discharged within a few hours, but the Empress Catharine was so furious on hearing of it that she asked for the immediate decapitation of the Sheriff and his deputies. Ample apologies were tendered for the outrage, a declaratory act was passed exempting Ambassadors and their suite from all liability in any Court of Law or Equity, and elaborate explanations of the reasons why the Government could not proceed against the Sheriff in the summary manner suggested were duly forwarded to St. Petersburg, but in vain. Her Majesty treated with the contempt it apparently deserved the assertion that a powerful Government could not inflict any punishment it pleased on one of its own servants. The lapse of time, the increased facility of communication, the greater diffusion of knowledge, and the labors of the Press, have not sufficed to dissipate the delusions which fed the celestial ire of Catharine. The Austrian Government went through precisely the same paroxysms with precisely the same result, in 1849, when Barclay & Perkins' draymen whipped Marshal Haynau. The Home Secretary all but implored of the flagellated chieftain to go into Court, prove his wrongs, and bring his assailants to punishment. He would not hear of it, and nothing could persuade the Austrian Minister that it made the slightest difference whether he did or not. The Viennese publicists laughed at the idea of the Queen of 200,000,000 of souls, being unable to castigate a turbulent drayman unless a Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire would sit half a day in a Police Court, and submit to be baited by an Old Bailey lawyer, and put himself through the whole formality of a common-law prosecution. The thing was ridiculous, and the Austrian Press rang the changes for weeks upon the subterfuges and shuffling of English diplomacy.

As a man of sense, familiar with the English character and with the perils of his own position, Napoleon III. certainly will not suffer himself to be led by the zeal of his partisans into making absurd demands upon the English Executive. He may think it politic to permit or find it impossible to rebuke the idle vaporings of his valiant men-of-war; but he will be very unlikely to throw upon the shoulders of any foreign potentate the blame which he has already fastened upon his own police and civil authorities for the success with which the conspiracy of the Rue Le Pelletier was carried on so nearly to its consummation.

The Emperor, indeed, really owes his life neither to his Prefects nor to his Prætorians, but to the Police of England. It was from London, and not from Paris, that the blow was struck which paralyzed the plot, by striking down the most dangerous of the plotters—Pierri. While the Prefect of Paris was eating truffles and drinking champagne with a friend, and the Chef de Police was consoling himself in a *café* with a drop of *absinthe,* and the Superintendente lay muffled up in bed with a cold in his head, Detective Hebert was on the lookout for Pierri, whose presence in the French capital had been announced to him by the Bow-street officers, after the Italian had succeeded in passing unscathed through the ordeal of all the *barrières* and *octrois* between Brussels and Paris. Minister Billault himself has acknowledged this fact by recommending the Emperor to decorate his British preserver with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. We are afraid that the army of the third Napoleon is beginning to be a source of serious embarrassment to its master. His present position must be forcing upon him illustrations more striking than agreeable of his own neat aphorism, "The army is a sword, the hilt of which is glory;" and, unless the perspicacity which enabled the princely student to estimate so fairly the situation of James II. of England has entirely deserted the imperial actor in his own affairs, Napoleon must recall, with ominous concern, his own sagacious criticism upon the last Stuart King of England—that, "like all fallen rulers, he sought to replace the moral force which he was losing by the material force of arms." Between the splendid Napoleonic theory of a centralized Democracy, incarnate in the elect Emperor of millions of freemen, and the positive dreary reality of a Government which sniffs treason in the phrasing of a telegraph dispatch, and fears a Demosthenes in every rural professor of the humanities, and overrides the "civil hierarchy" with a quintuple Committee of Marshals of France, there is a contrast strong enough to startle the firmest fatalist that ever swore by star.

Congressional Manners.

The Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer is a member of Congress from Tennessee,—a man of clear and vigorous intellect, of good character, and of marked influence, both at home and in the body of which he is a member. He attached himself to the American party during the brief existence of that organization, and felt accordingly somewhat aggrieved by the assault made upon it by Mr. Hatch, of Buffalo, on Thursday last. Mr. Zollicoffer made a reply to Mr. Hatch, in the course of which he said that Mr. H. had "denounced the obligations of the Order as treasonable and unconstitutional;" and to this representation he proceeded to reply.

Now, it is certainly very easy to see what sort of a reply was called for in this case. Mr. Hatch had expressed an *opinion* as to the character of certain written obligations. Mr. Zollicoffer differed widely in his construction of them. Any man of only common sense, and of no more than the ordinary amount of chivalry, in Mr. Z.'s position, would have attempted to show, by reading the forms in question, and pointing out their real significance, that they did not warrant the construction which Mr. Hatch had put upon them. But so prosaic a proceeding as this was not to Mr. Zollicoffer's taste. There was an opportunity offered for the display of Chivalry,—very much such a one as Don Quixote was constantly finding in his dilgent search for strange adventures. So the Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer draws his visor down, poises his lance, and launches his Rosinante full at Mr. Hatch, after the most approved rules of Chivalry, in the following fine phrase:

> "Mr. Hatch had denounced the obligations as treasonable and unconstitutional. In doing so he *had uttered a falsehood with which he* (Zollicoffer) *now branded him, and took the responsibility.* Mr. Hatch," (the reporter adds,) "was not present."

How very imposing! What a "settler" for an opponent in debate! Mr. Zollicoffer "brands" Mr. Hatch with falsehood, for having uttered some opinion in which he did not concur:—and by way of giving still more tremendous emphasis to the operation, he proceeds to "take the responsibility." What Mr. Zollicoffer meant the world to understand by this was, that he courageously and deliberately took upon himself all the risks and chances, be the same more or less, of being challenged to mortal combat, and shot *dead,* by Mr. Hatch, in resentment of his chivalric insult. This was the responsibility which the Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer supposed he took upon himself in the eyes of the world. He evidently expected the people of the whole country to say, with admiring emphasis, "What a devil of a fellow that Zollicoffer is!" He will study the columns of the country papers published in his district, to see how his delighted constituents rejoice in his bearing, and plume themselves on having had the sagacity to send so much valor to Washington. He will glance up at the galleries now and then, furtively but eagerly, to see the ladies, who always admire the heroic in action, turn their admiring eyes upon that part of the Hall which is graced by his chivalric presence.

But Mr. Zollicoffer's real "responsibility" in this matter is of quite another sort. He has made himself responsible for something of that degradation of manners which disgraces our national councils, and makes free institutions the scorn and the dread of cultivated men throughout the world. He has done what he could to substitute the coarse, low Billingsgate of the turf and the street for the language of gentlemen and the courtesies of social life in the Chamber which represents the people of the whole Republic. He wil have admirers and eulogists, without doubt,—enough to feed his vanity, but not of a character to satisfy even his own judgment that he has acted a manly or a worthy part.

The fact that the House of Representatives will permit, as it does constantly permit, one member to insult another, is in itself highly disgraceful to the country. We are very much in the habit of regarding the British House of Commons as a turbulent and disorderly assembly:—but if one member were ever, in the heat of debate, to accuse another of falsehood,—he would be stopped instantly by calls to order, not only from the Speaker, but from every member of the House, and not suffered to proceed until he had fully apologized for his breach of decorum. The House of Commons considers a breach of order as an insult to itself, and treats a personal affront to any member as an indignity to the whole body. That our Legislative Assemblies take a much lower view of their own character and dignity can be only due to the fact that their individual members are men of a differeut stamp.

There is another point in Mr. Zollicoffer's demonstration worthy of notice, because it confirms the opinion we have frequently expressed of the peculiar tactics of the Southern chivalry. It does not *take* offence,—but only *gives* it. It resents injury only by insult. Mr. Keitt made no fuss about being knocked down,—but he promised to be very ferocious towards any body who would mention it. Mr. Barksdale did not call Mr. Washburne to account for striking him, but pronounced him an "infamous liar" for denying it. So, Mr. Zollicoffer does not hold Mr. Hatch responsible for having accused him of treason, but resents the insult by branding him with falsehood—and then takes the responsibility!

This is very cheap valor. It costs nothing but a willingness to be made ridiculous. The Quixotism of the Knight of La Mancha was chivalry itself compared with the exploits of some of our Southern desperadoes.

The Great Jobson Case.

The great case of *Jobson* against *Griffins* came to an abrupt and untimely end on Thursday night. Yesterday's Times contained a full report of the closing scenes of this great engagement. By one of those accidents which will sometimes happen, even in the best regulated law-suits, both the character of the proceeding, and the parties to it, underwent a serious change before the affair was over. Jobson ceased to be plaintiff and became defendant: Griffins stepped out of it altogether, and gave place to his counsel, Mr. Seely; the case was contested *pugnis et calcibus,* instead of by the ordinary process; and the issue was whether Seely should pommel Jobson or Jobson Seely. In the end both the parties were walked off to the Tombs, Jobson having decidedly the worst of the physical, as he was fast getting the worst of the legal, fight.

Madame Lola Montez, the only witness in the case thus far, bore herself with a good deal more spirit than equanimity. She had come there to relate her personal experience and knowledge of the personal character of Jobson, and rather unexpectedly found herself put to the necessity of defending her own. With that perversity which lawyers will sometimes exhibit, Jobson's counsel found it a good deal more convenient to assail the character of the witness than to defend his client's,—and a very formidable battery of accusatory questions was opened upon the lady. Madame Lola, perceiving at a glance the peculiarity of her position, did not suffer herself to be put upon the defensive, but dashed instantly upon the enemy,—cutting right and left, and visiting the allied forces arrayed against her with ignominious and complete defeat. The Referee, in great disgust, adjourned the case,—as he informed the reporters,—*forever.*

We regret to learn that the Referee, Mr. J. H. Whiting, considers his action in the case to have been unduly censured and unfairly made ridiculous in the Times report of the proceedings, which represented him as "running backwards and forwards during the scrimmage, in a state of helpless terror." We certainly intended no impeachment of Mr. Whiting's courage or self-possession, and trust that no unwarrantable inference of that sort will be drawn from our report. Men of the strongest nerves, and of the largest experience in such engagements, might well have been momentarily bewildered by such startling exhibitions as those of Madame Montez and the subsequent belligerents.

But, turning from the ludicrous features of the case, which are certainly the most conspicuous, we must say that we cannot acquit the Referee of all responsibility for these shameful proceedings. We presume that he undertook to act as Referee at his own free will, and with a full knowledge of his powers and duties. A Referee occupies the place and possesses the power of a Judge sitting at Special Term, and rests under the same obligation to the public to see that all proceedings before him are conducted in a decent and orderly manner. He is, as we have often said of the Judges, *apropos* of other forensic scandals, the officer of the Commonwealth, and he owes it to the Commonwealth to see that he is treated with respect and decorum. If Mr. Whiting did not intend to keep order in his Court, he should never have undertaken a task which involved an examination of Lola Montez upon so delicate a point as the character and antecedents of Jobson.

The whole proceeding from beginning to end was characterized by the most complete turbulence and confusion. A mass of irrelevant testimony was introduced, apparently with no other object than the amusement of the audience, Lola Montez was allowed to spar with the counsel in the choicest Billingsgate, and the counsel to insult her with equal coarseness and freedom; the Referee was brow-beaten and bullied when he attempted to interfere, and the whole affair was appropriately wound up in a rough-and-tumble fight. There were policemen in the room. After one hearty "round," Jobson appears to have been removed by one of them, and the two belligerents then adjourned to the Police Court to relate their woes to Justice Welsh, who turned them loose for twenty-four hours, that they might cool their angry passions and reflect upon their griefs. We should like to know why Mr. Whiting did not use these policemen to commit both of them to jail for contempt? He had full power to do so, and it was his duty to have done so.

For the present the case is ended. The momentous question of Jobson's antecedents is still unsettled. But it cannot always be left in that condition. If Mr. Whiting abandons the inquiry, another Referee must be discovered or the Court itself must enter upon the investigation. Meantime we are glad to know that the hint we threw out a day or two since is likely to be acted on, and that the records of the London and Paris Police are to be explored for the light they may throw upon the history and character of Jobson. The world shall, in due time, be enlightened.

When Ignorance is Bliss.—Gen. Calhoun says that he had no reason to suspect anything wrong in the return of votes from Delaware Crossing, but he promises, if the Judges will make oath that only forty-three votes were polled, to amend the count accordingly.

The most striking part of this document is the remarkable ignorance which it indicates on Gen. Calhoun's part of the population of Kansas. He was for a long time Surveyor General of the Territory, and in that capacity ought to have learned enough about it, one would suppose, to enable him to guess with tolerable accuracy, whether one of its newest settlements was likely to cast 43 or 343 votes.

Gen. Calhoun's extreme ignorance is a little suspicious. He seems to know a good deal less than the law allows. Some of his knowledge was buried under the wood-pile, but now that it has been dug out, the General ought to avail himself of it.

His promise to give certificates to those who have the most votes, "even if they prove to be *his* enemies," will go for only what it is worth, which, in the present state of the market, is very little indeed. People will remember that Gen. Calhoun gave a written pledge that if elected to the Lecompton Convention, he would insist upon submitting the Constitution to the popular vote. In this case his promise is too carefully worded to inspire much confidence. Let him actually *give* the certificates to the parties elected, and then the public may have faith in his intentions.

Pity the Sorrows, &c.—Poor Bennett is in a pickle. Troubles multiply on his hands. He is sorely exercised about the grades of the City avenues. He fears the Municipal Government is about to "desecrate" that ninety-thousand-dollar real estate speculation of his by compelling him to grade part of it for streets to meet the wants of this rapidly growing metropolis. He calls his old pets in the Common Council very hard names, and blasphemes the respectable, public-spirited citizens who enjoy the supreme felicity of being his neighbors in the rural solitude in which he hoped to pass his declining years, and hide the scars of his long battle with the world.

We hope the Common Council will lend a gracious ear to the pitiful wailings of poor Bennett. They are too snappish and ill-natured, it is true, to be very touching or affecting, but this is an infirmity of unhappy senility, which should be overlooked.

Poor Bennett has reason to be cross, as well as wretched. He has bought forty acres of real estate and does not know what to do with it. He has drawn an elephant in a raffle, and grows melancholy over the prospect.

A Test.—The Washington *Union* declares that support of the Lecompton policy is at the present time the "test" of Democracy. And, acting upon this dogma, which he, doubtless, authorized the *Union* to promulgate, President Buchanan has commenced the removal of postmasters who reject the test. The necessary tendency of this course is to place the canvass of 1860 upon a strictly sectional basis. Does the South desire the Presidential contest to take that shape? Has it forgotten the lesson of 1856? Does it ignore the fact that in 1860 there will be three more Free States?

Head Him or Die.—This admonition is intended for the Richmond *South,* and refers to Edward Everett. That obnoxious individual has recently received invitations to deliver his Washington lecture in several places in the Southern States. It strikes us as possible that he may have the audacity to comply. And what a sacrilege it would be should he set foot on the soil of that chivalrous State where lived and flourished "the lamented Brooks." Let the *South* look to this in time.

A Rogue Catching a Rogue.—Poor Bennett makes some exposures of himself now and then which would be amusing if they were not indecent. He says that the Abbé McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal,* abuses Mr. Buchanan because he did not give him a foreign mission. This explains, he says, how it happens that he "now spits upon that which he so recently licked." Poor Bennett unconsciously exhibits to the public a leaf from his own experience. He supported Pierce,—did *not* get a mission, and then abused him. He opposed Buchanan, but now "licks his boots;"—the inference, according to his own logic, is, that he has *not yet* been refused a mission.

Seely vs. Jobson—The Assault and Battery Case.

Yesterday, at the Toombs, before Judge Welsh, Mr. David Wemyss Jobson appeared to answer the complaint of Mr. Frederick D. Seely for assault and battery, perpetrated on Thursday at the office of Mr. John N. Whiting, the referee appointed to take the testimony in the case of Harvey, assignee of Graham, *vs.* D. W. Jobson.

Jobson, in his written complaint, charged Seely with striking him with his fist in the face while he (Jobson) was in the act of rising from a chair, not aware that he was to be assaulted. Seely, on the other hand, charged Jobson with striking him (Seely) with a cane on the head and face.

The room in which the examination was held was crowded with spectators. Mr. H. L. Clinton appeared for Mr. Seely; Mr. Schermerhorn for Mr. Jobson. Mr. Seely, the first complainant, was examined and cross-examined at much length. His statement of the origin and incidents of the difficulty coincided substantially with that given in the Times of yesterday, but with this exception, that Jobson struck the first blow, and was consequently the aggressor. Mr. Seely's examination lasted from 3 till about 5¼ o'clock. The matter was adjourned till to-day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

For California.

The United States Mail steamer *Star of the West,* Captain Grey, leaves for Aspinwall this day at 2 o'clock, from the foot of Warren-street, with the California mails and passengers. The fare by this steamer, and by the regular steamer of the 5th of March, is for first cabin, $300; second cabin, $200; steerage, $130, which have been the established rates. The first steamer in March, of the opposition line, charges for first cabin, $250; second cabin, $185; steerage, $125. This opposition appears to be mostly intended to benefit first-class passengers, who are supposed to be able to pay full fare, and who are only about one in twenty of California travel.

Mr. Beecher not going to California.—The announcement of some of the City papers yesterday, that Rev. H. W. Beecher would sail for California early in March, is not correct. Mr. Beecher, alluding to the matter before his Church on Wednesday evening last, (with a special request that it shouldn't get into the papers,) stated positively that he was not going to California.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

News from Kansas.

REASSEMBLING OF THE TOPEKA LEGISLATURE, &C.

St. Louis, Friday, Feb. 19.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Topeka Legislature reassembled on the 10th inst. The Codifying Committee reported a complete code of laws, and concurrent resolutions were introduced setting forth that as the President of the United States advocates the passage of the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, Governor Robinson be requested to correspond with the Governors of the several States friendly to the People's Government of Kansas and solicit aid in case it should be necessary to resist such encroachment upon the principles of republicanism.

The election in Atchison County on the 6th inst. for member of the Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Carr, the Democratic Congressman elect, resulted in the choice of Mr. Challiss, Democrat, over Mr. Wheeler, Free-State, by 250 majority. On the 4th of January the same county gave over 100 Free-State majority.

Accident on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad.

Rutland, Vt., Friday, Feb. 19.

The passenger-car of the local freight train from Burlington for this place was thrown off the track to-day, near Clarendon, seriously injuring Mrs. Sheldon, of Fair Haven; William Hoskinson, of Meadville; Ephraim Jones, of Reading, Vt.; J. C. Hurd, of Jefferson County, N. Y., and Franklin Maynard, of Cambridge, Mass.

New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Friday, Feb. 19.

There is a good deal of feeling here, and a strong lobby for and against the Central Railroad extension to New-York. The bill is yet in the Senate, and will probably be acted on on Tuesday next. Both Houses have adjourned until Monday.

Collision at Sea.

Charleston, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The ship *Bay State,* from New-Orleans for Boston, was spoken off Hatteras on Sunday, in a disabled condition. She was run into on the night of the 12th, and was making for the first port.

Conviction of a Murderer.

Danville, Pa., Friday, Feb. 19.

The jury in the case of William J. Clark, indicted for the murder of his wife, rendered a verdict of guilty to-day after being out seven hours.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 18.

No. 68.—The United States *vs.* James Collier.—Argument continued on both sides.

The Ohio River.

Cincinnati, Friday, Feb. 19.

The water in the channel of the river at this point now measures six feet, but is falling.

Sea and Ship News.

Wreck of the Schooner B. Drummond—All Hands Lost.—The messenger sent by Messrs. Bird & Neilson to ascertain about the unknown schooner lost off Long Branch, returned yesterday, and confirms the previous opinion that she is the *B. Drummond,* one of Herbert & Bennet's wrecking vessels, which has been engaged in securing the cargo of the wrecked bark *Clara Brookman,* at Squan. This schooner left the *Clara Brookman* just before sundown on Tuesday night, with a large quantity of iron upon her decks, and was spoken by the wrecking schooner *H. B. Fiddeman* off Shark River; she was then standing for the northeast with the wind blowing heavy from the northward. It is supposed she was struck by a squall from off land and capsized, the heavy weight of iron on her decks, with too little counterbalancing weight in the hold carrying her over. All hands appear to have perished. Their names are: Captain J. Fox, Michael Kerins, mate, Wm. B. Walling, Augustus G. McNeill, Daniel Watson, James Connor, J. W. Dann, and Joseph Johnson, Jr. Most of these men are married and have families. Dann had been married only about a week. A. G. McNeill was the brother-in-law of Mr. W. H. Bird. He was about twenty-four years of age, and a native of New-York. They were nearly all married men, with families. Captain Fox was an experienced and careful man He was very much esteemed by a large circle of friends. One of the crew, Joseph Johnson, Jr., was taken from the rigging Wednesday morning dead, by some of the inhabitants of Long Branch. His body will be sent to his friends by the Keyport boat to-day.

The ship *Flying Dutchman,* ashore near Barnegat, is in a bad condition, the water being up to her lower deck. By request of Capt. Merritt, agent of the Underwriters, who had cut his foot badly, Capt. Bowne, general agent of the Underwriters, left on Thursday evening with the steam-tug *William H. Webb,* carrying two lighters, wood and steam pumps to assist in saving cargo, &c. The heavy storm from the eastward, it is feared, will cause her to bilge.

☞ The steamship *Baltic,* Comstock, from Liverpool, arrived in Quarantine Thursday, at 11 P. M., and was detained there until 10 A. M. yesterday, having a case of small-pox on board. She arrived at her pier foot of Canal-street at 10½ o'clock.

The Weather—A Satisfactory Snow-Storm—Sleighs Seen in Broadway.

The weather, which had been growing cooler and cooler since the cool "snap" set in at the beginning of the present week,—and which actually was cold enough for two or three nights to freeze the Croton-pipes and coat the windows with a fanciful covering of frost,—resolved yesterday to give us the first snow-storm of the season. The sky at early dawn was ominous of coming snow, but it was not till 9 o'clock that the first flakes fell. They fell leisurely, not to say lazily, for a considerable period, and then, as if ashamed of having made Broadway so slippery that the omnibuses could not travel in it, but had to take back streets, to avoid the Russ pavement, they fluttered down a little thicker and faster, and by and by assumed such determination to get up a sleighing carnival, however brief, that hardware merchants suspended sleigh-bells at their doors, and encouraged idle urchins to jingle them in the most tantalizing manner. Several times it left off, as if to take breath, but towards night fall it came down in real earnest, and the result was, that it lay three inches deep after twelve hours' effort, and sleighs were actually brought into requisition. We saw as many as three of them, private vehicles, with ladies and gentlemen, muffled in furs, dashing up and down Broadway as if for wagers, and a huge omnibus sleigh, over-crowded with passengers, and moving very slowly, made a painful attempt to get up an excitement in the public line, by the usual adjuncts of singing, screeching and horn-blowing, by the driver and the "invited guests." As far as we observed, the effort, however praiseworthy, was unsuccessful. Not even a rowdy threw a snow-ball, and the horses who dragged the sleigh did not seem to relish the joke at all.

A weather-prophet, whom we occasionally consult, assures us that this abortive effort at sleighing will not be renewed to-day; that the wind will have veered round to the westward before this sheet is in the reader's hands, and that rubbers or over-all boots will be serviceable companions until dusk, or later. But weather-prophets are *so* incorrect, that we would not advise anybody to invest useful money in boots or rubbers at least for a day or two, as there is a pretty good prospect of a heavier fall before the thaw comes.

Out of the City the storm seems to have been more severe. The Philadelphia cars were behind time, and sundry people, assembled at Clinton Hall to hear Dr. Dudley A. Tyng lecture on "Manhood," were disappointed, as he failed to arrive. The Stonington, Fall River, and Norwich line of Steamboats did not leave their piers, fearful of the storm upon the Sound. Take it all together, it was real wintry, and the nearest approach towards a good snow-storm that we have had this season,—but very moderate, compared with the storms we are accustomed to in this latitude. Nothing has yet occured to impeach the character of his Winter as the mildest experienced here for the past twenty years.

Appointment.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment which the President had conferred upon Mr. Romaine Dillon, of this City, as Secretary of Legation to Brazil. Mr. Dillon is favorably known as connected many years ago with our diplomatic service at Madrid, and is well qualified for the post to which he has been promoted.

FROM ALBANY.

Free Tickets on the Railroads—Petition from Judge Mullett—The Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad—That Executive Session—Business of the Savings Banks—Bankers' Convention, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The Senate had a session last evening for the purpose of considering the General Orders. Senator Stow's bill to prohibit the giving of free tickets to State Officers, Members of the Legislature, &c., was the nucleus for much legislative buncombe. An amendment, offered by Mr. Noxon, that all railroads be required to carry all the members of the Legislature, &c., free, during the session of the Legislature, was much more sensible. This amendment was pending when the Committee of the Whole reported progress, and asked leave to have another sitting.

This morning the session commenced at 10 o'clock it being understood that adjournment would take place at 12 o'clock, to enable Senators to run home by the early trains, providing the House should assent to adjourn over until Tuesday.

Senator Stow presented an extraordinary paper this morning. It was a petition from Judge Mullett, of the Seventh District, recapitulating the circumstances which had caused his retirement from the Bench, and asking to be paid for a period of time intervening between a bogus and a real resignation. The circumstances grew out of the legislation of last Winter.

It was charged in the Assembly that Judge Mullett and Judge Wasson had become so addicted to the use of stimulants as to unfit them for the proper discharge of the duties of the Bench. These charges were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to investigate their truth. Judge Wasson died before the Committee had any action. While the investigaion as to the habits of Judge Mullett was pending, that gentleman transmitted to a member of the Judiciary Committee a resignation, in blank, of his office. This was to be perfected, and transmitted to the Governor by the gentlemen to whom it was intrusted, whenever in his opinion the circumstances should justify him in so doing. It was understood at the time that the resignation was to be transmitted whenever the investigation should be earnestly pressed. It was pressed, and the resignation forwarded to the Governor, who filled the vacancy by the appointment of Hon. Noah Davis, of Orleans County. The investigation was dropped, as a matter of course, and nothing more was heard of the matter until after the adjournment of the Legislature, when Judge Mullett set up that he had never resigned, and could not, therefore, be superseded. It was said, at the time, that the Judge was taking advantage of the adjournment of the Legislature, as no investigation could then be made. For some reasons—probably by the interposition of friends—the Judge withdrew this plea, or rather transmitted a full and complete resignation. He now asks to be paid for the time which elapsed between the bogus (as he believes it) and the genuine resignation.

ASSESSED VALUE OF ANOTHER RAILROAD.

The Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company reports the following as the assessed value of its property, as made by the Assessors under the laws of 1856, and as made by themselves under the laws of 1857:

Counties.	1856.	1857.
Washington	$285,000	$279,473 00
Saratoga	165,080	144,508 57
Total	$450,080	$423,981 57

Difference in favor of the road under the law of 1857, $26,118 43. The Troy Union Company reports the valuation this year the same as last year, $30,950.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Manufactures reported against the bill to authorize the formation of companies for the purpose of conducting the business of huckstering.

The Judiciary Committee could not brace themselves up to the point of reporting in favor of the bill introduced by Senator Stow to regulate the mode of electing officers of moneyed corporations. They could only report it for the consideration of the Senate. It takes considerable nerve to walk square up to report anything to which Corning, Richmond, Pruyn & Co. have such substantial objections. It is some progress, however, that the Committee makes "in reporting for the consideration of the Senate," and I do not altogether despair of a step or two more in advance before the session closes.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Senator Johnson perpetrated one of the best Senatorial jokes that has yet been cracked. He proposed to remove the injunction of secresy from the proceedings which the Senate had on Wednesday in Executive Session! This was evidently intended as Pickwickian, for every page-boy around the capitol was quite as well posted as to the result of that conclave as he was in *Webster* or *Daboll*. Nevertheless, the Senate seriously entertained and really adopted the proposition.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Gen. Cook, Superintendent of the Banking Department, transmitted to the House the Annual Report of the business of all the banks for savings in the State. Under the old law these reports were transmittee to the Senate, but the Legislature last Winter directed that hereafter they should be made to the Department. The benefit of this change is seen in the prompt, compact, and precise form in which we have the desired information. I give the aggregates:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages		$20,234,586
Estimated value of mortgage premises	$48,668,888	
Stock Investments		17,349,300
Par value of Stocks	17,818,700	
Estimated value of the same	17,029,242	
Amount loaned on Stocks		1,123,961
Par value	1,582,227	
Amount loaned upon personal securities		21,046
Amount invested in real estate		947,165
Cash on deposit in Banks		3,287,441
Cash on hand not deposited in Banks		854,770
Amount of cash not included under either of the above heads		50,462
Miscellaneous resources		17,190
Add for cents		70
Total		$43,885,991

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$41,422,672
Miscellaneous liabilities	25,651
Excess of assets over liabilities	2,437,623
Add for cents	45
Total	$43,885,991

Number of accounts open on the morning of Jan. 1, 1858, was 203,804. Due thereon $41,422,672—or an average of $203 24 for each depositor.

Amount deposited during the year	$24,830,443
Amount withdrawn during the year	24,541,682
Amount received for interest during the year	2,643,615
Amount placed to credit of depositors during same period	2,070,851

Almost the entire time of the House was occupied in an effort to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber this evening to the gentlemen who desired to hear Mr. Stanton speak on the state of affairs in Kansas. To reach the resolution all the orders of business had to be laid on the table. This was finally done, and the resolution on invitation passed by a vote of Ayes 70, Noes 31.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of country bankers has adjourned. About one-third of the banks were represented. A Committee was appointed to invite the attendance and coöperation of the Albany banks, and in accordance with that invitation most of the Albany banks were represented.

Three propositions were submitted.

One was for a Clearing-House in New-York. This was voted down—it is said, because all wanted to be captains of the schooner.

The second proposition looked to the establishment of a redemption Bank at Albany—the capital to be made up from a *pro rata* assessment upon the capital stock of those banks availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the redemption. It was to be a kind of sucking mother to the country fledglings. This project failed from the same causes that rejected the first—too many wanted to boss the job.

The third project was more successful. This was to make an arrangement with one or move Albany banks to redeem the circulation, at a certain rate, and divide the profit of the discount. This proposition originated with four Albany banks, which had agreed to do the business and divide equally.

A Committee of five was appointed by the Convention to conclude upon the terms of this arrangement The Committee has, I understand, agreed with the Merchants and Interior to act as redeeming agents, those banks to have *one-tenth* of the discount received, as a compensation for the service performed.

So the peculiar mission of the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks may be considered ended. The goose that was laying their golden eggs they have killed by their own folly and unjust exactions. The grist goes to the Albany mill, and I think the Albany millers have both the ability and the strength to retain it.

LEO.

Ex-Secretary Stanton's Address on Kansas Affairs—The Nomination for Auditor.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 19.

The Assembly Chamber was crowded to its utmost capacity to-night to listen to the speech of Ex-Secretary Stanton on the affairs of Kansas. A large number of ladies were present. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, of Orleans who nominated Hon. Samuel A. Law for Chairman, and a long list of gentlemen, composed of all parties for Vice-Presidents, including Hon. Wm. A. Young of Albany; A. B. Tappen, of Westchester; Thomas Jones, Jr., and Moses S. Beach, of New-York, Democrats. The Chairman introduced Mr. Stanton, who was received with loud applause. His remarks were much the same as those made in New-York, and were received with loud and enthusiastic applause throughout.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secresy on the Executive session of Wednesday last. The Governor's nomination for Auditor of the Canal Department was E. W. Leavenworth. The nominaton was, by a vote of the Senate, taken from the Committee from the District in which the nominee resides, and referred to the standing Committee on Canals, with an order to the latter to report on the 5th of July next.

Cruise of the United States Frigate Wabash.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash*, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, has been in commission about 18 months. Her last cruise occupied seven months, and was an eventful one. She sailed from New-York on the 29th of July, under orders for Aspinwall, with reference to the unsettled state of Central American affairs; for the protection of the Isthmus Transit, and to look after the fillibusters. The opinion seems prevalent that the latter duty was pretty satisfactorily performed. The passage to Aspinwall was a pleasant one, occupying ten and a half days. The *Wabash* remained there until the latter part of October, during which time she relieved several distressed vessels, and supplied assistance and men to the bark *Antelope*, whose crew had mutinied. The crew enjoyed good health until Aug. 28, when an influenza—a very uncommon trouble in those latitudes—set in, swelling the sick list to over one hundred. The disease resembles that which prevails at the North, but was accompanied by intermittent fever. It began first at Panama, where the crews of the ships *Decatur*, of the *John Adams* and of a Spanish vessel-of-war were affected by it. It then crossed the Isthmus and attacked the people of Aspinwall and the crew of the *Wabash*. The same disease subsequently appeared at the Island of St. Thomas, after which it was seen no more. Wm. H. Lawrence, a seaman, of Philadelphia, died of typhoid fever Aug. 14, and John Graham, ordinary seaman, died of remittent fever and pneumonia.

On the 5th of October this frigate sailed for the Island of Old Providence, to recruit. This island lies N. N. W. from Aspinwall, in the direct track of the steamers bound to and from Cape Antonio, and is about 200 miles from the main, opposite the Coast of Nicaragua. It is six miles long by four broad, with a very extensive and dangerous reef about 18 miles in length, extending from it northwardly. It is of volcanic origin, and is peopled by about 1,000 negroes and whites, the former largely preponderating. There is not a great deal of arable land, but the island produces in abundance all the tropical fruits, and corn and other vegetables grow luxuriantly when planted. The oranges are of a delicious sort, being of thin skin and very sweet. There is an abundance of fine fish around the Island. The inhabitants are indolent and filthy, but hospitable to strangers. They sell the products of their land, such as pigs, poultry and fruit, at very low prices. Fine pigs can be bought for 50 cents, and other things in proportion. A good horse is worth $30. Little market schooners, manned by Jamaica negroes, ply to Aspinwall with fruit and provisions making the round trip in a week or ten days. The institution of marriage did not exist on the Island until recently, but the relations of the sexes, though formed on the free-love plan, were sacredly regarded. A missionary from Jamaica has taken up his residence there lately, and introduced marriage among them. Persons acquainted with their character, however, say they will backslide into their old habits as soon as the missionary dies or goes away. The Baltimore Pilot, who has lived long on the Island, entertains this opinion. The interior of the Island is never visited, and little is known concerning it, as there are no roads except those leading from one settlement to another around the shores. A Fort, built by the Buccaneers on a high bluff, on the southwest point of the Island, is still in good preservation. The old guns, which tradition says were loaded with silver dollars, and used against their enemies when other ammunition had failed them, still lie dismounted about the fort. A grave of one of their Generals is still pointed out under the cocoanut trees. The climate is beautiful, and there is much less rain than upon the neighboring continent. Some remarkable natural objects attract notice on approaching the Island. One is a high round hill which has been rent asunder from the top, and presents a deep fissure nearly to the base. It is called "split hill" and forms a land-mark for navigators by which to enter the harbor. Another is called "Morgan's Head," in honor to the great captain of the fillibusters. It is a high, bald rock, standing upon the promontory you round to enter the harbor, and has a striking resemblance to the human head and features, with a thick growth of grass upon its top, which strongly suggests a luxuriant head of hair. Tradition mentions the existence of a fine lake of fresh water upon a high hill, somewhere in the interior, which the officers of a French war vessel once attempted to find, but could not. A place called "Fresh Water Bay" is resorted to by vessels from the vicinity, for filling their water-casks.

The position of this island is nearly in latitude 13° 25′ north, longitude 81° 30′ west. It belongs to Nicaragua, but that government has been too busy with its local affairs to extend any protection over it. The only act of jurisdiction attempted was when, some years since, they sent an agent there to collect taxes. He made poor headway, however, and the experiment has not been repeated. What little government there is seems to be of a most primitive kind—the governed being with the governors together a sort of happy family. Captain Engle considers it very important, for the safety of commerce, that a light-house should be placed upon it, as it lies directly in the track of steamers and vessels bound to and from Aspinwall. The steamer *Northern Light* touched upon the projecting reef, and was got off with much difficulty. Several other vessels have lately been wrecked here, among them a French bark, loaded with coal, whose Captain and crew were taken off by the *Wabash*.

After leaving Old Providence, the frigate paid a visit to St. Andrew's Island, about thirty miles distant; but as there was no safe anchorage she got under way for Aspinwall, without landing. She had not been long at their old station when news was received of the landing of General Walker at Greytnow. The visit of the *Wabash* to that place, and the facts connected with the seizure of Walker, have been fully given. Some late publications of General Hornsby touching his captivity and treatment on board the *Wabash*, and particularly his charges made against some of the officers, may hereafter receive some notice. The men who were employed in slinging General H. by a rope, and hoisting him in through one of the gun ports, say that he (Hornsby) was the only drunken man in the whole party. General Walker deported himself throughout as a gentleman, and everything was done to make his position comfortable. Captain Engle expresses some surprise in view of all the civilities extended to him, that he should have abused them for it in his Mobile and other speeches, since his return to the South.

The frigate remained at Aspinwall until the *Fulton* arrived with Anderson's party, when she sailed for San Juan to communicate with Captain Sands, of the *Susquehanna*, after which she sailed for Havana. Here she remained only one day on account of the prevailing sickness, and left for Key West. At that place the *Wabash* was run into the harbor, and up to the Government coal wharf; being the first ship of so large a tonnage and draft that was ever successfully moored there, the event was one of great interest to the people, as it has demonstrated the entire practicability and safety of the harbor for vessels of the largest class. It was feared, that going in light, she would be too deep when her coals were taken in to get out safely, but not the least difficulty was experienced. The coal was wheeled direct from the wharf into the main deck ports. A naval station of the first-class will be established here at no distant day. It is the key of the Gulf, easily accessible, and only 70 miles from Havana.

The crew were here given "liberty," and the inhabitants complimented them highly for their quiet, orderly behavior. No such crew, they said, had ever been ashore there before. A Lieutenant of the Navy, on duty at the light-house, said he should load his gun for the protection of the place if the men were allowed to land, but their gentlemanly conduct made him ashamed of his fears.

The frigate next went to Havana, where she lay one week, during which her officers visited the military governors and other city dignitaries, who in turn visited the *Wabash*. The crew were called to quarters, while inspection went on. The visitors expressed the highest gratification at the neat and orderly appearance and the perfect discipline of the crew. The Commodore and several of the officers dined with the Governor-General, of whom they speak in the highest terms.

The yacht *Wanderer*, a very handsome vessel commanded by Commodore Johnson and Captain Hawkins, of the New-York Yacht Club, sailed in company with the *Wabash* from Key West, and they entered the harbor together. Commodore Paulding visited the yacht and was received by a salute. The *Wanderer* attracted much attention at Havana, being visited by a great crowd of people. She was to sail for Key West and New-Orleans on the 10th instant. Havana was full of American ships. Freights were dull and likely to continne so. Captains expressed their gratification at the visit. One captain said he had been there a long time, and did not expect to get away for a month. He would be obliged to take a cargo at rates which would be a loss to him personally of $500—money he had earned by hard work at $18 a month.

The *Wabash* steamed out of the harbor of Havana on the 9th, bound for New-York. She had an unusually rough passage even for Winter, encountering heavy northwest gales, almost from the start, and a heavy sea. After passing Hatteras she had a heavy gale of wind, directly ahead, and the heaviest sea ever experienced by the ship. The vessel, forward, was covered with ice. The change from the warm weather of the tropics was keenly felt by the officers and crew, the thermometer being at 10° on the night before entering the harbor of New-York. Captain Engle joined the ship almost as soon as her anchor was down. The crew are to be paid off, and the *Wabash* will probably be recommissioned for the Mediterranean.

Personal.

Mr. Silsbee, the new Mayor of Salem, Mass., has put forth his views touching the Temperance question, greatly to the astonishment of the people. He opposes prohibitory laws, and adds: "I have not only studied this subject at home, but in various nations abroad; and have invariably found those the most temperate where the vine grew best, and where all had the freest enjoyment of its blessings. The further North you go among civilized nations, the further they are removed from the unadulterated use of the grape, and the higher the price of its products, the greater you will find the intemperance of such region of country."

"Servant-gal-ism" is rampant in Boston. The *Transcript* says: "One Irish girl left her situation as soon as she discovered that the house was not supplied with water-pipes. She said, 'She could not remain in a family that were so old-fashioned as to *pump the water* they used.' In another instance a foreign maid left a good place because she said 'She had always been accustomed to live with people who used their silver tea set *every day*.' She therefore declined a place where the silver tea set was used only on extra occasions."

A lad named O'Donnell, run over on the Hudson River Railroad at Troy last week, suffers curious sensations. Although his leg was amputated, he says he can still feel his toes hitting against the bed-post, feel the leg moving about in bed, and a slight pain in the calf, caused by over-exertion in riding down hill. He had a corn on one of his toes, and said it pained him very much.

Speaker Holsman, of the New-Jersey House of Assembly, entertained 150 guests at Trenton on Tuesday. Governor Newell was called to preside. The Newark *Mercury* says: "Mr. Speaker Holsman is one of the youngest men ever placed in the Chair of a deliberative body, being only twenty-four years of age; yet he has secured for himself the esteem and approbation of the members, without distinction of party."

Out in Plover, Wis., lately, a religious revival was conducted by a clergyman noted for his piety and muscle. A number of young bloods, who endeavored to cut up, were severely reprimanded. They felt insulted, and proceeded to punish him. The result was, that he put them to flight with a shillelah, administering a few wholesome cracks.

The late Chevalier François Andre Michaux, the distinguished botanist, who, together with his father, traveled throughout the United States, has bequeathed to the American Philosophical Society the sum of $14,000 for special purposes connected with his constant aspirations, "the progress of agriculture with reference to the propagation of useful forest trees."

Rev. Henry Jessup and wife, of the Syrian Mission, expect to sail early next week, from Boston, for Smyrna, from whence they will proceed direct to their station. Mr. Jessup is son of Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

Hon. T. L. Clingman, Professor Phillips, and other distinguishsd personages, are engaged in a wordy warfare in the newspapers of North Carolina, to establish the fact whether the late Dr. Mitchell was or was not the first man who gained the top of Black Mountain on a scientific exploration.

John Hancock, Esq., nephew of Gov. John Hancock, of revolutionary memory, will complete his 84th year on the 22d inst., when the "Hancock House," in Boston, will see one of those hearty old-fashioned times for which it has been heretofore famous.

We regret to learn that Hon. Clarkson F. Crosby, of West Troy, is dangerously ill in this City, and that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He has but just returned from the South, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, and was too ill to reach his home.

The Duc de Brabant is having a splendid service of plate manufactured in England; nothing to be of silver but the dinner-plates. The remainder is gold. The value of the set is stated at upwards of £40,000.

The French journals report the death of Rose Pasquier, at the age of 101 years. She had been a servant in the same family since 1777, a period of eighty years.

The health of Rev. Henry M. Scudder is so much broken that he must leave India and visit this country. Mr. Scudder's station was Vellore.

Rev. Dr. Hague, of Albany, has accepted a call from the Lexington-avenue Baptist Church, in this City, and will enter upon the pastorate in May.

John B. Gough has returned from Scotland to London, where he has been lecturing to immense audiences.

The consecration of Bishop Lynch, new Roman Catholic incumbent of Charleston, will take place in March.

Hon. J. T. Headley is engaged in the preparation of a Life of Gen. Havelock.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, is gradually recovering from his severe illness.

Prof. Loomis, of Waterville, has accepted the Presidency of Lewisburg University.

Miss Ada Phillips' benefit at the Opera in Havana netted the handsome sum of $2,000.

Edwin Forrest has returned to Philadelphia, convalescent.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 19.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	N. W.	27°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	2°bz	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	3°bz	Clear.
Charlottetown.	A. M.	W.	6°bz	Cold.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	E.	24°az	Snowing.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	19°az	Clear.
New-York	M.	N. N. W.	19°az	Snowing.
Washington	A. M.	N. E.	28°az	Snowing.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	17°az	Snowing.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	N. W.	23°az	Snowing.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	18°az	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	N.	18°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	16°az	Cloudy.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. E.	16°az	Snowing.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	26°az	Snowing.
Portage City	A. M.	—	17°az	Snowing.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	28°az	Snowing.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N. W.	36°az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	24°az	Snowing.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	—	26°az	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. E.	4°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	23°az	Snowing.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	E.	16°az	Snowing.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	N. E.	16°az	Snowing.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	30°az	Snowing.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. E.	18°az	Snowing.
Franconia, N. H	A. M.	—	8°bz	Cold—snowing.
Plymouth, Mass	A. M.	N. W.	4°bz	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	9A. M.	W.	16°az	Clear.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	N.	7°bz	——
Ogdensburg	A. M.	N.	16°bz	——
Rouse's Point	A. M.	N. E.	20°bz	Clear.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	N.	4°bz	——
W'te Riv. Junc.	A. M.	N.	8°bz	Clear.
Malone, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	18°bz	——
Springfield, M.	A. M.	—	22°az	Appearance snow.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	N. W.	43°az	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	A. M.	—	65¾°	Windy and cloudy.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	18°az	Snowing slightly.
Vicksburg	A. M.	N. W.	49°az	Clear.
New-York	P. M.	N. E.	18°az	Snowing hard.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	N. E.	11°az	Cold and snowing.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	—	Snowing, blowing.
Hornellsville	P. M.	S. E.	—	Snowing.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	S. E.	20°az	Snowing fast.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	13°az	Snowing.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	8°az	Snowing fast.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	14°az	Snowing fast.
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	10°az	Snowing hard.
Schenectady	P. M.	N.	10°az	Cloudy.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	10°az	Snowing.
Syracuse, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	13°az	Snowing hard.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	18°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	7P. M.	N. E.	20°az	Indicating snow.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	S. W.	18°az	Overcast.
St. John, N. B	P. M.	N.	11°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	6°az	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	P. M.	—	16°az	Snowing.

The Arrested Model Artists.—The troupe of model artists arrested on Thursday night at No. 463 Broome-street, were yesterday forenoon taken before the Mayor. After a reprimand from the Mayor, and a promise to follow some more reputable business in future, the girls were let off with giving bonds in $500 each to keep the peace. Charles Rauth and Louisa, his wife, were required to give bail in $3,000 each to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Mr. William Reimei, proprietor of Volks Garden, became bondsman for the entire party. The female artists were all German girls, from 16 to 20 years of age. Some of them stated that they had not been in this country three months.

A New Railroad Map.—We have received a copy of "H. V. Poor's New and Complete Map of all the Railroads in Operation and Progress in the United States and Canada." The map is corrected to the latest dates, and gives a reliable representation of the great Railroad interest of the United States, comprising over 26,000 miles. It is of very convenient size—36x44 inches—to hang in an office. It is published by J. H. Schultz & Co., of the *American Railroad Journal* office, No. 9 Spruce-street.

Saved from Fire.—The recent fire in Maiden-lane was not so disastrous to the principal sufferer, Mr. Charles Ahrenfeldt, as was at first expected. His books and papers, with a large sum of money in bills and checks, were uninjured, having been locked in one of Herring's Safes. If these had been destroyed, his losses, which now amount to $20,000 above his insurance, would have been far greater than they were.

[Advertisement.]

The Atlas.—The oldest of the Sunday papers—having secured the services of Mr. L. F. Tasistro to superintend its literary department, will become a sheet of great interest in the literary world.

To-morrow's Atlas will contain Burdett's local story of "The Hundred-Dollar Bill," and a continuation of a charming novelette, called "Margaret Kraft—A Genuine Confession," a very pathetic story of sin and shame.

Read To-morrow's Atlas, and see what improvement has been made in its matter under the new arrangements. Price 3 cents. Sold by all the newsvenders.

[Advertisement.]

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Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of Fairbanks' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

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[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN

Is recommended by Dr. Mott, and physicians generally, in cases of dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, dropsy, colic, cholera, fever and ague, stricture, gravel, diseases of the urinary organs, the kidneys and the bowels, nervous debility, &c.

For sale in quarts at 75 cents, and pints at 38 cents, by all druggists, grocers, &c. Beware of imitations. Buy only Charles'. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New styles Tubular, Albert and Beaufort Ties, Joinville Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves of kid, cloth, silk, &c. Shirts made to order and ready-made. Undershirts, Drawers, Half-hose, &c., at retail.

D. C. Silleck & Co.,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Almoni," "Gunmaker of Moscow," and "Yankee Jack." All three are to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, together with an intervening olio by the Carlo Family. Mr. J. H. Allen, G. L. Fox, Mrs. Nichols and Miss Hathaway, &c., &c., appearing in the entertainments.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The last time of the "Pioneer Patriot" at Barnum's Museum. This afernoon and evening the great American drama will be performed for the last time at Barnum's. We advise everybody to embrace this opportunity to see the most popular production of the age.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine** NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.

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Of all descriptions.

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Importer, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **Discharges from the Ear and Partial Deafness.**—Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, at his office, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Dr. HARTLEY having fulfilled all his professonal engagements in this City will decline receiving new patients after the 21st of March, and those requiring his services had better make an early call.

☞ **Cantrell's Customers** on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new and only establishment, No. 813 Broadway, betweeen 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped Hands**, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Truss Cure Office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandage of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**

Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at Anson's, No. 589 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Men's Under-Shirts** at retail, pure wool, ribbed merino, heavy silk, cashmere, &c.; also, lined kid and other Winter gloves, at retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Thompson—Hays.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Charles F. Thompson to Hannah W. Hays.

Scott—Forbes.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Leeds, James O. Scott to Miss Anne E., daughter of William Forbes, Esq., of this City.

Graff—Reveley.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Chas. Kelsey, Mr. George Graff, of Brooklyn, to Sarah B. Reveley, of Cornwall, N. Y.

DIED.

Hayward.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 19, Elizabeth Lydia, youngest child of John and Almyra Hayward, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 268 Grand-st., without further notice.

Gafney.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 19, Bernard Gafney, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law. Thomas Martin and John Mullidy, also of his father-in-law, James McCoy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Bayard-st., on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

Stillwell.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 19, J. Oscar Stillwell, in the 33d year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 495 7th-av., without further invitation.

Harris.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 19, of inflammatory rheumatism, Mary Ann, wife of Rev. Chas. E. Barris, Pastor of the First M. E. Church, John-st., in the 44th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the John-st. M. E. Church, on Monday, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D., will preach the funeral sermon.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

Goodwin.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 18, Maria, youngest daughter of Henry C. and Maria Goodwin, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and members of Benevolent Lodge No. 28, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 65 3d-av., near 12th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Mortimer.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 18, Caroline L., wife of George T. Mortimer, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of her husband, and of her father, James Herring, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from No. 733 8th-av.

Woodward.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, William Shourt Woodward, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends, the friends of the family and of his father, the late Anthony Woodward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 288 Pacific-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Feb. 20, without further invitation.

Ryer.—On Friday, Feb. 19, William E. Ryer, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Tunis Ryer, at Fort Washington.

Whittaker.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Jennie M. Whittaker, daughter of Rev. W. Whittaker, aged 19 years.

Arnold.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, after a brief illness, Mrs. Catharine Arnold, formerly of Saratoga, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Schweizer, at Elizabeth, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Bartlett.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 18, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, aged 73 years.

Funeral at her late residence, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
FOR FEB. 21, 1858,

will contain, in addition to its usual variety of choice reading matter,

A letter from JASPER ARDEX
To the Honorable City Judge, RUSSEL.
A STARTLING REVELATION

as to the morals of our Public Schools.

Some reflections for the serious consideration of the Sunday Reformers, &c., &c., &c.

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A NEW AND ORIGINAL STORY
will be commenced in the
NEW-YORK DISPATCH
for Feb. 21, 1858,

Entitled,

THE CONFESSION OF A DUPLEX HUSBAND,
From the Portfolio of an Attorney-at-Law,

In which the author portrays some of the startling MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES that find a hiding place in New-York Society!

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DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES—Embracing an explanation of the treatment by which he cures diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and skin and other chronic disorders, and rules of health by which in those of good constitution life may be preserved to 100 years. A bound volume, of 380 pages, 30 illustrations. Price at his office 25 cents, sent by mail free of postage for 40 cents. Give Post-Office and State address. S. S. FITCH, M. D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

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GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

BE SURE TO READ
WILLIAM EARLE BINDER'S NEW STORY,
MARGARET FAIRFIELD;
OR, THE ORPHAN HEIRESS,
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CHAPPED HANDS.—CERTAIN CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable.

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MILITARY AND FIREMEN.

GRAND PRESENTATION AT THE LAFARGE HOUSE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. A. RANNEY, Agent of the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, presents this evening to the successful competitors the magnificent Gift Sword and Gift Trumpet.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

1.	Opening Address	C, Edwards Lester, Esq.
2.	Canvassing of Tickets.	
3.	Music	Robertson's American Band.
4.	Presentation of the Gift Sword	Mr. A. Ranney.
5.	Music	By the Band.
6.	Presentation of the Gift Trumpet on behalf of Mr. A. Ranney	Chauncey Schaffer, Esq.
7.	Music	By the Band.
8.	Oration	J. Wade Wilson, Esq.
9.	Music	By the Band.
10.	National Poem	Wm. Ross Wallace, Esq.
11.	Music	By the Band.
12.	Dissertation on the Times	Horatio N. Wild, Esq.
13.	"A Blast" from	Robertson's Bugle.
14.	An Original Song	Rufus D. Pitcher, Esq.
15.	Music	By the Band.

Speeches from other eminent men may be expected.

Delegates from each Department are respectfully requested to present their credentials to the door-keeper, and are cordially invited to be in attendance.

FISH AND PROVISIONS.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st., would invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of the following articles, which they will sell at the very lowest rates for cash:

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
Selected Mackerel,
Mess Mackerel,
Pickled Salmon,
Spiced Salmon,
Mess Sea Shad,
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Bluefish,
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Digby Herring,
Siscoes,
White Beans,
Cider Vinegar,
Fine Salt,
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Butt Pork Lard,
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Extra Fine Cheese,
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"SAN ANDRES" PIG LEAD.

Best quality Spanish Pig Lead of the popular "San Andres" brand; also, second quality Spanish and Mexican Lead, Bar and Galena Lead for sale in large or small lots at the lowest rates by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—New-York, Feb. 15, 1858. The Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library Association:

Gentlemen: We should be pleased to have Leonard Wray, Esq., repeat in this City his Lectures on *India and its People*, recently delivered in Boston.

Respectfully yours,

Brown Bros. & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
Barclay & Livingston, Pierson & Co., and others.

In compliance with the above request, we have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. Wray will deliver a Course of Four Lectures on *India and its People*, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, as follows:

First—Monday, Feb. 22—"The East India Government, comprehending the Honorable East India Company, the Board of Control and the local Governments, together with their position, powers, and functions."

Second—Thursday, Feb. 25—"The Hindoo Castes and Mohammedan Divisions, fully and familiarly explained, and illustrated by numerous anecdotes."

Third—Monday, March 1—"The Queen's and Company's Armies in India: their organization, strength, and equipment. Sepoys and their peculiarities, and the causes of the present mutiny in Bengal."

Fourth—Thursday, March 4—"The Position and Prospects of Europeans in India, as Merchants, Landowners, Indigo Planters, Tea Planters, &c., &c."

COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Course Tickets	$1 50
Course Tickets (admitting a Lady and Gentleman)	$2 00
Admission Tickets	50

For sale at the Library, Down-town Office No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
ROSCOE H. CHANNING,
A. LEE WARD,
Lecture Committee.

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The publication of

TWO ORIGINAL TALES

in last Sunday's ATLAS, in connection with the announcement of a partial change in the proprietorship and editorial management of the

OLDEST SUNDAY PRESS,

created an unusual demand for that paper all the week.

The intensely interesting and exciting local story which Charles Burdett is writing for the ATLAS, entitled

THE HUNDRED DOLLAR BILL,

one of the most exciting and romantic reminiscences of an old New-York Policeman, has waked up the crowd; and the ATLAS is going ahead like a steamboat.

The wonderful story of

MARGARET KRAFT;

a Genuine Confession, a dreadful tale of the Human Passions, is another feature of the ATLAS, which has created for it an unusual demand.

These well-written original stories, with the usual variety of literary sketches, and Editorials upon the transpiring events of the day, render

THE ATLAS

a paper which will be acceptable to the entire public. Price only three cents. Sold at all the News Offices.

HERRICK & SEAMAN, Proprietors,
No. 44 Ann-st.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH.

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THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI,
Illustrated by Twenty-six Engravings.
MY ILLUSIONS SPARE!
THE THREE SONS.
Illustration—The Family.
TROPICAL JOURNEYINGS.
Illustrated by Eighteen Engravings.
THE BLADENSBURG DUELING GROUND.
Illustrated by Four Engravings.
JACK OF ALL TRADES. By Charles Reade. (*Concluded*)
PROGRESS OF WOMANHOOD,
WESTMORELAND.
THE CAPTAIN BECALMED.
A PAPER OF ALL SORTS.
ROUGE ET NOIR.
EVERY WIFE HER OWN TORMENTOR.
MY WIFE AND I.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. Thackeray.
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FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
Illustrations—Carriage Costume and Boys' Dress—Fuschia Sleeve—Dress Cap—Under-Sleeve.

MR. THACKERAY'S NEW NOVEL, "*THE VIRGINIANS*," with many humorous illustrations by the Author, was commenced in the December Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. It is printed from early sheets received from the Author in advance of publication in England—for which the Publishers pay Mr. Thackeray the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

THE INDEPENDENT,
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Edited by eminent clergymen, assisted by the following distinguished regular contributors:

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
And many others.

The INDEPENDENT is a large double-sheet family newspaper, handsomely printed on clear paper, and with large type, issued weekly, and circulated in all parts of the land—particularly in New-England, the Middle States, and the West.

Its columns are enriched and diversified by contributions from writers of the first character and celebrity, on a wide range of subjects, interesting not only to the home circle and fireside, but also to the business, the literary, and the religious world.

Every successive number of the paper is designed to give a weekly digest of affairs, both in the church and the world, and also a great amount of miscellaneous reading matter, entertaining, instructive, and stimulating, for both the young and the old.

But the chief aim of the paper is to be a moral power in the world—and, with this in view, it seeks to promote every pure reform that is now struggling for success. It is a friend of the slave and an advocate for his freedom, and will use all its influence against every existing institution and every proposed public measure which denies the humanity and the rights of men. In seeking to promote the progress of Christianity, it will inculcate the doctrine that the principles of Human Freedom are part of the Gospel itself.

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RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

is given. Also, weekly, an article on the Money Market and

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A full and complete Review of the Flour and Produce Market, and Merchandise generally, together with that of the Cattle Market, is written weekly by an experienced man, expressly for this paper. Our Prices Current are also corrected up to the day of publication, and may be confidently relied upon for correctness.

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N. B.
A CASE OF COURTESY (?)

A carelessly-prepared and imperfect translation of this famous novel has, we understand, been offered to several preminent publishers in this City, who have declined issuing it, as our edition had been announced long ago. The translator, however, at last found a publishing-house, which is hastily issuing this feeble translation in cheap paper parts—thus notoriously violating trade etiquette. The reader, therefore, who desires a faithful and vigorous translation of this great author, by an accomplished Italian scholar, should be particular to buy only the edition translated by Luigi Monti, and with the sanction of Harvard University, as it is the only genuine, legitimate edition in the English language.

Sold by all the booksellers in the United States. This book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price in stamps, $1 25.

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No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES TO LADIES—ON THE PHYSICAL Life of Women in Health and Disease. Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL will give a course of six Lectures on this subject at her residence, No. 79 East 15th-st. The first lecture will be given on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tickets to the course, $2; single lectures, 50 cents. Tickets may be had at Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR.—Advertisements for the March issue must be sent in until the 20th inst. This is the only Druggists' Paper that has a *bona fide* circulation all over the country. No connection whatever with any other publication.

HENRY BRIDGMAN, Proprietor,
No. 36 Beekman-st., New-York.

$5 50 WILL BUY A TON OF THE BEST Red Aash or Locust Mountain Coal from my yard, Nos. 34 and 36 Washington-st. R. HEATHER.

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1858.
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FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway. Silks, crapes, satins, shawls, pineapple, fancy articles, china, &c., wholesale and retail.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Sole Lessee and Director..........B. Ullman

The public are respectfully informed that the second and last season will commence on
MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock.
First night of the farewell engagement of
CARL FORMES,
First appearance this season of the popular tenor,
SIGNOR TIBERINI.
Only night of Bellini's opera of
I PURITANI.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
TIBERINI, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the last time in his great rôle Georgio.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½ o'clock.
Price of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

OPERA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera (now performing in Paris with great success) of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
which created such a marked sensation at its first representation at the Academy of Music.
Mme. D'ANGRI.
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission..........Fifty cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with numerously expressed wishes, seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.
The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The Director begs to announce that subscriptions will be received for the first six nights.
TERMS OF A SUBSCRIPTION TICKET for the first six nights, including a check for a RESERVED SEAT, $8.
Every subscriber will receive as a premium
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TWO OPERA MATINEES.
The operas to be produced during the six nights and two Matinées will be—I PURITANI, ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with a new cast; ERNANI, with a new cast; THE ITALIANA IN ALGERI, LA TRAVIATA, unless prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the director.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
will be sold to-day, (Saturday,) from 9 to 4 o'clock, at the office of the Academy, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR PURITANI
commences this (Saturday) morning at 9 precisely, at all the three ticket offices.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE MATINEE
("L'Italiana in Algeri")
will commence on Monday, Feb. 22, at all the three ticket offices.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.
MR WHEATLEIGH'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1858,
will be performed Courtney's new Comedy of
DOUBLE FACED PEOPLE

Mr. Vacile	Mr. Burnett	Dick Scrummel	Wheatleigh
George Medley	Mr. Jordan	Tom Wrangle	Mr Peters
Mr. Gloss	Mr. Jefferson	Fanny Vacile	Miss Manners
Augustus	Mr. Stoddart	Emily Vacile	Mrs Johnston
Mr. Moneybee	Mr. Martin	Mrs. Wrangle	Mrs. Wells
Mr. Wrangle	Mr. Cline	Susan	Mrs. Stoddart

To conclude with the immensely popular Drama of
RACHEL THE REAPER.
Corporal Patrick..........Mr. Wheatleigh
Rachel..........Miss Laura Keene
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 20,
GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS,
GULLIVER, M. BIHIN, the great giant.
THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie.
The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.
NOTICE.
GULLIVER will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
ALMONI, THE SCOURGE OF THE MISSOURI.
To be followed by the sterling drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
The whole to conclude with the nautical Drama of
YANKEE JACK.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

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Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit..........12 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.
Will be acted the
ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.
To be followed by
GREEN BUSHES.
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
OLIVER TWIST.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The gigantic moving diorama of
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With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

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No. 444 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1858.
If you would have pleasant dreams, and awake with a light heart, see the great comedians,
Mr. EPH HORN, and BISHOP BUCKLEY.
The Learned Elephant TIPTOP SLABO, and the Trick Horse MAZEPPA will appear. Ballads, Songs, &c.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

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CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
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BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE of that illimitably successful American drama, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7, with MR. H. WATKINS in the character of JOCKO; MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

CONCERT—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF Fund of the American Protestant Association, at the Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent artists have volunteered their services for the occasion. Tickets 25 cents—can be obtained at the door or of any member of the Committee.

TERESA ESMONDE BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public that she will give one of her celebrated entertainments, entitled "Reading from the Irish and American Poets," at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, on which occasion she will read several new pieces, including Washington's Birthday, by Mrs. S. Stephens.
To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DR. VALENTINE! DR. VALENTINE!—Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING Feb. 25, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

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Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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Admittance 25 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq., will deliver the Seventh Lecture of the series at the Lecture Room, in the Library Building, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Washington and his Portraits*. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & CO.'S, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of Tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER CELEBRATED lecture on *Beautiful Women* at the Brooklyn Athenæum THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 20.

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LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, IN 21st or 26th sts., a FITCH MARTIN FUR HALF-CAPE, lined with changeable silk; brown cord and tassel. A suitable reward will be paid to any person leaving it at the stable office of D. S. JARVIS, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, or No. 58 East 31st-st.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 21x97. The adjoining lot will be sold, if desired. Stables in rear. Has been occupied the last seven years for the feed business; good stand; abundance of room; two floors, 20x70 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. E. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes to obtain a situation to a tend store, of any kind, or as a family dressmaker. Understands the care and instruction of children. Compensation no object; would leave the City, if required. Communications addressed to Miss LEROY, No. 67 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts, in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 18th-st., first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, EXperienced girl, highly recommended. Is a good thorough cook and a first class washer and ironer. Will endeavor to please, and be found an obliging girl, of good moral character. No objection to housework. Apply for MARY, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewing; willing to travel with a family going to California; can take good care of children at sea. Can be seen till the 20th, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gasfitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attachée of the Press, or in reporting patent-law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 10th st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first class boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good City reference. Apply to No. 6 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 27, Newton, N. J.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—A young man who has been engaged as cutter for several years past, in a fashionable house in this City, is desirous of engaging with some house in the lower part of the City, as either cutter or salesman, or both, at a small salary. N. B.—Would have no objections to a neighboring City. Address Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

TO LAWYERS—A COUNSELLOR IN EXTENsive business, but failing health, requiring professional assistance, will pay a fair salary, according to ability, for the services of a thoroughly-educated active young lawyer having good health, good eye sight, good morals and temperate, (from the interior, and familiar with code practice, preferred,) to take principal charge of both office and Court business. Address D. D. DENIO, New-York *Times* office stating how educated, where licensed, age and full particulars.

WANTED—HOUSE AGENT. AN ENERGETIC, persevering, driving, faithful agent is wanted, to take charge of renting 20 to 25 tenement houses in Brooklyn and Williamsburg. One who can also superintend necessary repairs, or have them made on economical terms preferred. Address, prepaid, with references LANDLORD, *Times* Office.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED A GOOD workman, who understands forwarding and finishing blank books, to go to Troy, N. Y. Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE, Binders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A SCOTCHMAN, SOber and industrious, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, a married man without family preferred. Apply at No. 33 Ferry-st.

WANTED—A CASHIER AND BOOK-KEEPER, for a retail establishment. Address L. O. T., *Times* Office, stating terms, references, &c.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x34; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DEsirable two-story basement frame house (new) and lot, situate on Hall st., near Gates av. House is 22x32 feet, filled in with brick, hard-finished, corniced, marble mantels, gas-pipes, &c.; well built, and of the best materials, by the present owner. Lot 25x100 feet. The above property is situate in the immediate vicinity of churches schools, and near Fulton and Clinton avs. Price $2,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BARGAIN—Two three-story and cellar brick houses, 20x32 feet, extension two story, 14x16 feet, with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style, Philadelphia front, with brown-stone door jams and trimmings, inside blinds, marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c.; 12 feet court; situate on Putnam-av.; first and second houses east from Hunter-st., Brooklyn; only one block from Fulton-av., where cars pass every few minutes to Fulton ferry. Apply to STEPHEN B. TURNER, Gates-av., near Classon; or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court-st.; three-story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two storerooms, cellar, cemented; halls imitation of marble; bathroom, gas in every room, built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 22x100; house 22x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 89 WILloughby-st., a 3-story, brown stone front house, with basement and sub-cellar, having all the modern improvements cheap, and on accommodating terms. Lots on Hicks, Pacific, Middle, and 13th sts. A farm at Huntington, L. I., containing 53 acres, with new house, and outbuildings, under a good state of cultivation, convenient to steamboat and railroad. Inquire of JOHN WHITE, No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

$2,750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

CONTINUATION SALE OF 500 LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—The sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY, March 3, by JAS. COLE & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange; in the meantime, parties wishing to purchase at private sale can apply at Office No. 2, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE three-story brick house and lot No 149 Duffield-st. House contains 16 rooms, and is well arranged for two families; in good order. Convenient to cars and the ferries. Inquire of I. A. BARKER, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSE No. 35 West 22d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Lowest price $15,500; $9,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four story brick houses and lots on Bleecker st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—A plat of ground 200 feet square, and being one of the most desirable in the vicinity of the Park; the lots are situated between 4th and 5th avs., and on streets graded and completed. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE IN Livingston st., two and a half-story, with extension, in complete order and in one of the best localities in Brooklyn. Apply to DAVENPORT, Montague-st., near Court, or Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full-size lot, delightfully situated between Union and Stuyvesant Parks. A smaller house, pleasantly situated, would be taken in part payment. Address Y B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 9th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Desirable unincumbered Western property. Apply to JAMES DEMOTT, No. 15 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory Nos 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

TWELVE LESSONS AT MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY No. 663 Broadway, render any person proficient in all the fashionable dances and quadrilles. No teaching in large classes; everybody receives private instruction. Lessons every afternoon and evening. Practise at 8 o'clock P. M., with full orchestra and fifteen danseuses. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do, but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
MESSRS. WINDLE & CO.,
HAVING BEEN BURNT OUT OF
THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
NO. 56 MAIDEN-LANE,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE FINE STORE
NO. 21 JOHN-STREET,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.,
Where they will be happy to see their old friends and customers.

REMOVAL.—HEWITT & COULSON HAVE REmoved from Nos. 111 Fulton and 54 Ann st., to No. 102 Fulton-st., in the store so long occupied by Stillwell & Montross, and will continue the manufacturing and selling of clothing under the firm of MAHLON T. HEWITT & CO.

REMOVAL.—F. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 64 and 66 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren st. to No. 62 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO LET.

NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.

Desirable vacant property adjoining the new market to lease for a term of years on favorable terms. Apply at No. 62 West 3th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., or from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE [illegible] story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal st., near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens-st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No 39 East 11th-st., near 3d-av. This house has been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 1 and 4 o'clock. For terms apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 167 Pearl-st., up stairs.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON THIRTY-second-st., near 4th-av and Murray Hill. Is one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also a large room, 40x103 feet, suitable for a Lodge or Meetings. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

TO LET—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON THE Hudson River, one mile from Piermont, within half a mile of station of Erie Railroad, same distance from station of the contemplated North Shore Railroad; buildings, fences, &c.; large orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Address Rev. D. E. FRAMBES, Piermont, N. Y.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, L. I., containing eight rooms, with six city lots of ground on Grand-st. and 1st-av. Rent $120 a year. Inquire of Mr. EXERTIER, at the store on the corner of the same street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars, apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FIVE STORY BUILDING in West-st., below Cortlandt, entire or the store, the lofts and the cellar, which is large and dry, each separate. Apply to J. H. BONN, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—THE first-class brown stone house No. 104 Lexington-av., near 28th-st. It has been lately painted throughout and put in complete order. Rent $1,000.
JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 189 Water-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No 30 More st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 44 TWELFTH-ST., NEAR 6th-av., with all Croton water conveniences, gas, &c. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 42 12th-st., or of SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN A COMFORTABLE office No. 19 Nassau-st., two doors from Pine. For particulars apply at room No. 3 from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 489 and 493 Broome-st. Apply to H. H. LEWIS & BRO., No. 151 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 9 BROAD-ST. FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of HENRY MEYER, Trustee, No 30 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NO. 447 8th av.; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND 23d sts. and 3d and 8th aves., a modern-built, well-finished house of moderate dimensions, in a good neighborhood, not on the avenues. Any one having such a house can trade for first-class Brooklyn property or liquors in bond or part cash. The price named must be low, or no attention will be paid. Address Box No. 3,021 Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, the lower part of a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements; must have range and cooking utensils. West side of the City preferred. Address, stating terms and location, PLATT, *Times* Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, A part of a house, for a gentleman and wife—the owner or lessee occupying the rest of it. Location above Bleecker-st., in a pleasant neighborhood. Terms moderate. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 2,757 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE second floor and basement of a house, in the Ninth Ward preferred, by a gentleman, wife and servant; rent not to exceed $200; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HENRY B. GILBERT, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—BETWEEN BLEECKER AND 30TH sts. for a small family—no children—the second floor and basement of a house. Rent not to exceed $200. Possession immediately; west side of town preferred; best of references given. Address C. S. *Times* office.

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE OR TWO building lots, in exchange for a small stock of ready-made clothing suitable for any market. Would have no objection to a neat cottage, and would give some cash. Address C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A CONVENIENT house in a pleasant neighborhood suitable for two or three families. Rent must be moderate to a good tenant. Address, stating location and terms, M. S., *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large first-class house, very pleasantly located, would let a large room or suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, with board, or to a few single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board, for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman in a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Address McKENSIE, *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, THE SECOND floor, either partially or wholly furnished, lighted by gas, of a first-class house with exclusive use of bath and water closet; a simple breakfast and the attendance of a man servant required; the house must be located in the neighborhood of Waverley place, not higher than 10th st. and on the west side of Broadway. Boarding house keepers need not notice this advertisement. Address, for one week, J. G., Jr., Box No. 86 Post-Office.

THIRTEENTH-STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTH-AVENUE.—A lady having taken the splendid house, recently built by the late Dr. Green, would be happy to let her rooms, with board, to families or single gentlemen, of the highest respectability only.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family residing near Broadway or 4th-av., below 25th st. Single room with gas, conveniences for fire, &c., required. Address, stating location and terms which must be moderate, H H, Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, in a first class house, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address, for two days, W. W., *Times* office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

PERSONAL

CREDITORS OF CHARLES PETERS, late merchant of New-York, who left here about 1851, may hear of something to their advantage by communicating with J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT CELEBRATION—Old graduates are informed that the exercises take place on WEDNESDAY, 24th, at 7 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Mount Washington, Tubby Hook station, 12 miles from the City Hall, from which it is one hour's distance by railroad; on the banks of the river, and about 1,500 feet above the dépôt, containing the entire block bounded by 210th and 211th sts., and the 14th-av. and Hudson River, including the valuable water right of 260 feet. The house contains 14 rooms, with store-room, pantries, water-closet, bath and billiard room. It is furnished with gas made on the premises, and with a fine supply of spring water, with which the place abounds. There is stabling for four horses and a cow, with rooms for a gardener and a store-room, together with gas-house, shed, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and there are a great number of fine forest trees. Part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Apply to
A. R. VAN NEST, No. 222 Pearl-st.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations, of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house; excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¼ miles from Chestnut st. dépôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR exchange for Brooklyn property, in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 21 miles from New-York; communication by railroad four times a day; located on Washington-st., the pleasantest street in the place, within 3 minutes' walk of the dépôt; is beautifully surrounded by shade trees, and well stocked with fruit; has a barn, carraige house, &c. A very desirable residence for a person doing business in the City. Will be sold low. For particulars, apply to J. F. ADAMS, No. 25 Warren-st., New-York, up stairs, or to WM. HIGBIE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, the country residence of AMOS F. HATFIELD, Esq., White Plains, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from dépôt from North-st. to Rye place. Contains 26⅞ acres of land under the highest possible state of cultivation. Lawn is tastefully arranged with trees and shrubbery; garden is well stocked with a great variety of the choicest fruits; buildings consist of a gothic dwelling, 16 rooms, carriage house, barn, sheds and ice-house, all new. Price $14,000. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, Westchester County, with large double house and garden tastefully laid out with a fine bed of asparagus, and fish pond with fine trout in it, carriage-house and stable; being a very healthy and delightful situation in Winter as well as Summer. Distant 17 miles from the City, 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Hudson River Railroad. Possession immediately if required. Apply to
ISAAC S. VALENTINE, No. 109 2d-av.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN IN VILlage of Port Chester, Westchester County. The house contains 10 rooms and in complete order and is well surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees; very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; only two minutes' walk from dépôt. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester.

COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—AN elegant new gothic cottage, 54x48, first-class, built in the most thorough manner, and contains all the modern improvements, carriage-house, stables, &c., with from two to eight acres, handsomely laid out and well fruited; ¾ths of a mile from dépôt, 21 from New-York. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY PLACE situated on Flushing Railroad, not over 35 or 40 minutes from Fulton Market—a neat cottage house with outbuildings, with 10 or 18 acres of land. It is on high ground neatly laid out; the furniture in the house will be let with it if desired. Apply to W. T. PINKNEY, Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. N. B.—It will be sold or exchanged for property in this City.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, FEB. 22, 1858.—A country residence at Portchester, 28 miles from this City *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1¼ acres of ground, variety of berries fruit and shade trees. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Sale will take place on the premises at 10½ A. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 8 A M. JOHN T. DUNKIN.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. Wells, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McNamee. The grounds consist of two acres of land to each cottage, in perfect order.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises half a mile above the High Bridge,) or at No. 30 Wall-st. SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey city Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES & ACKERMAN, corner of 2d st. and Bowery; of SMITH & BELLOWS, No. 50 East 22d-st., or of PETER T. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—The farm of D. PIFFARD, situated on the Genesee River in the town of York, Livingston County, 28 miles south of Rochester, and 2½ miles from the village of Geneseo, and 14 hours by railroad from New-York, adjoining the estates of James Wadsworth and J. B. Murray, Esqrs., containing 580 acres, a large part of the famed Genesee Flats, with dwelling, barns, outhouses, and everything pertaining to a farm of its magnitude, will be sold together or divided. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or D. PIFFARD on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Dépôt at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

SUPERIOR ORANGE COUNTY DAIRY FARM—93 acres: 6 wood, 6½ in rye, balance in grass; watered by springs and small stream; good house 45x40, large barn, and stables for 25 head of cattle, and numerous outbuildings; 1½ miles from Craigsville dépôt. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingtonville, or the dépôt on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.; J. G. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—One hundred acres, with excellent buildings, fruit, and timber, warm soil, free from stone; four miles from dépôt, and stage to the door. One third cash—a bargain. Also, other farms of all sizes, cheap.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO PERSONS SEEKING COUNTRY HOMES.—The undersigned is prepared to sell lands in Western Virginia convenient to good markets from $2 to $6 per acre. Terms very easy. To any one desirous of purchasing a country store and saw mill a first-rate chance now offers. Apply to M. McGREGOR, No. 649 Hudson-st.

FARM FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., 31 acres in good cultivation; ½ mile from dépôt and one hour from New-York. Apply to J. U. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices.
A. W. GABAUDAN,
Importer of Druggists' Fancy Articles,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. SHOLL'S Clock factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, FRAMES, &c.,

Selling at a great sacrifice on 6 months' credit, approved notes.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will continue to sell every day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Chambers-st., until all their stock is closed out, without reserve.
Furniture dealers and the trade generally will do well to be on hand.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD furniture, costly jewels, original paintings, superb piano-forte, elegant silk and lace apparel, library, &c., being the valuable furniture, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve on account of whom it may concern, and must be removed immediately from the premises. This sale will furnish an opportunity to purchasers of securing really valuable furniture and unique and *recherche* works of art, such as is seldom obtained through this medium of sale. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house.

PARLOR FURNITURE
Consists of three richly carved suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in embroidered brocade, and one in silk velvet, all new, having been made with the other furniture but three months; magnificent diamond bracelet, rings, watches, &c., having cost over $2,000; elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with unexpired warrantee; French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs. French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Extension dining table marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, fine iron safe, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., wines, cigars, &c., of high grades, consisting of old Otard, Dupuy & Co. brandy, March & Co's Madeira, Amontillado sherry, old Santa Cruz and Jamaica rum, old whisky Bennessy and other Port, embracing a large assortment. Also, at 12 o'clock, about 70,000 imported Havana and domestic cigars, sold without reserve, to pay advances, consisting of the following brands: La Rosa, Rio Hondo, Noriega, La Norma, La Union, and other favorite brands. Also, a single and double sleigh.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE.—ONE THOUSAND CASES BOOTS, shoes and brogans at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., comprising a very desirable assortment of prime, fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to the Southern, Western and City trade, all of which will be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second hand rosewood and mahogany furniture, Brussels carpets, parlor suites, gilt frame pier glasses, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, toilet sets mattresses, feather beds, sofas, tête-à-têtes chairs, &c., &c.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

LIQUORS, CHEMICALS, SUGAR, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, mortgage sale of contents of said store, comprising New-Orleans sugar, codfish and herring, liquors, cigars, tobacco, counter-scale, shelves, kegs, show cases and all fixtures. Also, 450 lbs. each cobalt of oxide, felspar and saltpetre.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., 52 splendid rosewood pianos, 6 to 7 octave, double and single round corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISTOPHER.
JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—Comprising Phenix, Importers' and Traders' and Artisans' Bank Stocks—St Mark's and Metropolitan Insurance Stocks. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Dean st., South Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock and lease of store, and goodwill of the business. Address Box 2,769, Post-Office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COFFEE AND Spice business, with a capital to advance of from $5,000 to $6,000, to do the out door sales and purchases in an old and good house in this City. Address Box No. 1,639 New-York City.

WISCONSIN LANDS—WITH SOME CASH—Will be given for desirable merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are heavy timbered. Plots and maps can be seen at this office. S. COCKCROFT,
No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF OVER six years practice wishes to form a partnership with an older lawyer desiring a competent and faithful assistant. The best of references given as to ability and qualifications. Address Y., Box No. 3,520 Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR No. 699 Broadway keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares students practically for any kind of business. A new term commences on Monday. Three $10 seats for book keeping vacant.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, AND EDUCATIONAL UNION.—Teachers wanted for the classical, mathematical and English branches; also for music, drawing, painting and the modern languages. Schools seminaries, colleges and families supplied with competent teachers, professors, tutors and governesses, without charge. Teachers now wanted in eight or ten different States of the Union. Teachers now wanted in eight or ten different States. School catalogues wanted. Text books, apparatus, music, pianos, &c., furnished on terms that will suit everybody. Send for circulars. Address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT teachers and professors; also with pupils, books, &c. Principals will please send circulars. Parents supplied gratuitously with information concerning schools. Teachers supplied with positions. Wanted—a lady to teach English to go to Pennsylvania—salary $300; also a lady to go to Arkansas to teach music and English; ditto for Alabama; also a gentleman to teach classics and moderns. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.
The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River,
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481 302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853			$2,056,959 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.			
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27		
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62		
		—$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72		
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34		
		1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account		16 008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72	
			4,752,655 14
Total			$6,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.			
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43		
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—	$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		108,142 74	
Paid Commissions		184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57—	$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858			$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash on hand and in Bank		$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages		4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents		18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due		50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid		1,486 04—	$4,685,908 95
THUS APPROPRIATED.			
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above		$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities		29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums		17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848		155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853		459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks		113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions		71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account		2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes		25,000 00	
Balance		1,142,503 16—	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JONATHAN MILLER,
ABRAHAM BININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAMUEL M CORNELL,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM S. COE,
CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
CEPHAS H NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857	255,590 19—	$355,590 19
Amount due of sundry dividends, &c.		62,889 75
Amount of dividend annuities	4,641 06	
Amount of premiums received during the year	268,876 67	
Amount of interest account for the year	43,588 13—	$317,105 88
Total		$732,585 82
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$57,863 00	
Expenses, taxes and commission	41,354 60	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	10,858 95	
Dividends on capital	16,000 00—	$126,076 55
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$241,300 00	
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest	234,191 37	
Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	77,493 38	
Real Estate	3,486 00	
Cash in Bank and on hand	25,249 09	
City and State Bonds and Stocks	17,500 00	
Accrued interest, &c.	7,289 43—	$606,509 23
Total		$732,585 82

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 16 per cent. in the number insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution, secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patronage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal)

St. Louis County 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent Bonds, (Short.)
Quincy City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 10 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)
For sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858. }

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OB-ligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage. Down town property preferred. Apply to GEO. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., office J. M. BURNETT, (basement.)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COM-pany's Notes and Acceptances. Also, Illinois Central Optional Right Scrip, wanted by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MIL-waukee Railroad Co., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.—The interest on the Farm mortgages of this Company, which, by the terms of the mortgages, fell due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid, on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 480 Broadway, in the City of Albany on and after the 20th instant.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due on the 15th of February, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
HENRY ROWLAND,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
ELISHA L. WALTON,
NELSON SHERWOOD,
HENRY G. REEVE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
STEPHEN LININGTON,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LYLES, JR.,
BREWSTER VALENTINE,
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
ROBERT F. SAGE,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ASHER TAYLOR,
EDWARD BILL,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Frederick R. Lee,
George L. Osborn,
Henry Shields,
Cornel's L. Everett,
Alfred Moore,
Henry J. Bowen,
D. Hennesey,
Alonzo A. Alvord,
John R. Paxton,
Bartlet Smith,
Adam W. Spies,
Joseph H. Godwin,
John A. Deveau,
A. Stewart Black,
Charles J. Dodge,
John Shortwell,
James Humes.
Samuel Willets,
Samuel Weeks,
Andre Froment,
Edwin Pierson,
Benja'n W. Floyd,
Denton Pearsall,
S. Abrahams, M.D.
Corn's B. Timpson,

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:
Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FEDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reëlected Vice-President.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, DODGE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and stock commission business in the City of New-York.

LUTHER C. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
THOS. P. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN D. MAXWELL,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
JOSEPH W. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking, exchange and collection business in the City of St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. CLARK,
EDWARD DODGE,
LUTHER C. CLARK
EDWARD CHASE.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of N. STRUELENS & CO. has this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of STRUELENS & PALMER.

NAZAIRE STRUELENS.
THOMAS PALMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of SEYMOUR & AGNEW, for the purpose of transacting a general brokerage business in the City of New-York.

W. L. SEYMOUR,
New-York, Feb. 19, 1858. S. J. AGNEW.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPEL-TER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 166 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,260 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6.	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50.	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the applications of the following persons, viz., A. B. Jacobs and Peter Goldstein, for remission of fine; David Miles, for pay for loss of horse; E. Green, relative to salary; and Patrick Hays, John Doyle and Lawrence O'Reilly, for pay for losses of horses. The above-named parties are hereby notified to attend the meeting of the Committee, at the time and place above mentioned.

THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee
JOHN J. GREGORY, } on Finance.
GEORGE STARR, }

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, }
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858. }

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st., }
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st., }
Dated Feb. 16, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, VA.—INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON'S STATUE, FEB. 22.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave New-York SATURDAY afternoon, 20th inst., for Richmond, Va., arriving there early Monday morning, Feb. 22, in time for passengers to witness the Inauguration of CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON on that day. The *Jamestown*, leaves Richmond next afternoon and arrives in New-York the following Thursday. Passage to Richmond and back, including meals and stateroom $15. Tickets obtained at our office.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 321 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. The large and favorite steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and ST MARYS connect with the steamers from New-York for Florida. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight and insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260
"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

FOR SALE—CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED; also an alcohol still, to run one hundred gallons per day, cane mills, sugar pans, vacuum pans, strain brewing apparatus, &c., &c. Copper work generally. JOHN H. CORNELL, No. 11 Old-slip.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $160; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 14 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July 3 ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel ... March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... April 10	Wednesday ... April 28
Saturday ... May 22	Wednesday ... June 9
Saturday ... July 3	Wednesday ... July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:20 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will alway relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.
Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, JR., NO. 41 HOWARD-st., offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, Jr., willed to him by his grandfather, (long since deceased,) and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, Jr., at No. 41 Howard-st., one door from Broadway, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H., Jr., has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last twenty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret. Dr. H., Jr., has now removed to No. 41 Howard-st., one door from Broadway, where, in future, the only genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can possibly be obtained. All others (with the exception of a few vials left at the old Doctor's office on my removal to No. 41 Howard-st.) will be base counterfeits. Don't forget the No., 41 Howard-st., one door from Broadway. One vial sent to any part of the United State, per Express, on receipt of $1. Three vials warranted to effect a perfect cure in the most aggravated case. Remember!! No. 41 Howard-st. "in future." Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXER OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy, by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob the Doctor of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last thirty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. One Dollar per vial, with the Doctor's new Medical Book.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM—TRY IT—SURE CURE.—Dr. KERSHAW has opened an office at No. 168 Spring-st., for the treatment of rheumatism, diseases of the chest, bronchitis and the whole range of nervous complaints, general weakness, the diseases natural to females, which are relieved in the shortest time by a scientific application of this great agent.

Dr. KERSHAW, Electro-Magnetic Physician.

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

EPILEPSY UNDERTAKEN.—"ST. JOSEPH" Treatment" of Palsy, Nervous Complaints, &c., Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway, up stairs, name on the door.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZER HARMON against JOHN DORAN, Andrew Burke, William Carland, William Loft, George Van Campen, Patrick McMahon, Mathew McMahon, Frank Medina, William Schuster, Nicholas Theesere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, Jacob Moore, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Charles Direter, Frank Rings, Michael Wheeler, Patrick Howard, Patrick Moheney, William Kelley, Francis Clark, Lawrence King, John White, Charles Hall, Jacob Homer, James Riley, Hugh O'Brien, Charles Coffield, John Shean, Patrick Murray, Walter Clear, Owen Rush, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John McCuddy, John Klinche, John Mack—To John Doran, William Schuster, Nicholas Theesere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Frank Rings, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John Klincne, John Mack, defendants:—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZAR HARMON, plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

LAMB & BOLLES,
ja16-law7wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—The BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff against OSER MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB ABRAHAM and ABRAHAM LEVY, Defendants—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the 4th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

The above-mentioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1858.

STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
ja9-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL ANN YORK, by ALBERT DEMAREST, her guardian, against EDGAR P. YORK. Summons for relief. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 15 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 8, 1858.

CARPENTIER & BEACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja23-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH EVANS AND WILLIAM H. CARMAN against JOSEPH ALSTON. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
20f-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858.

CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
jan16-law-6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 125 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.

CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.
13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

STEWART BROWN, } Executors.
20f-law6mS* JAMES M. BROWN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
s19-law6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
o24-law6mS* LEVI HART, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSE, No. 194 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-law6mS*

DIEDRICH STRUSE, } Executors.
CATHERINE E. SCHREIBER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.

CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinckerhoff, No. 108 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

d12-law6m*S ALEXANDER FARIS, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, } Printing Committee
GEORGE H. CLARK, } of the
A. H. BRUMMELL, } Board of Education.
ROBERT A. ADAMS, }
JOHN R. LYDECKER, }

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 182d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 31 March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 26 John-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

all the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution have recognized the Territorial Government as valid and legitimate, acknowledging their allegiance to it, and their determination and duty to sustain and support it. The October election becomes a memorable period in the history of Kansas, for the additional reason that it marks the date where the Lecomptonites changed their whole line of policy, and formed the scheme of forcing the Constitution on the people without their consent, and of subverting the authority of the Territorial Legislature without the consent of Congress. Up to this period it had been generally understood and conceded that the Convention had been called for the purpose of framing a Constitution and submitting it to the people for ratification or rejection, and of sending it to Congress for acceptance only in the event it should be first ratified by a majority of all the legal voters of the Territory. Upon this point there is no room for doubt that the President and the Cabinet concurred with the people of Kansas that it was the duty of the Convention to submit the Constitution to the people fairly and unconditionally, for ratification or rejection, before it could be considered the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and that its ratification by the people must be a condition precedent to the admission of Kansas into the Union by Congress. The President, in his instructions to Gov. WALKER, through his Secretary of State, under date of March 30, said:

"When such Constitution should be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the *exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

Governor WALKER, in his official dispatch to the Secretary of State, under date of June 2, said:

"On one point the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous, that the Constitution must be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a vote of the people, who shall be *bona fide* residents of the Territory next Fall."

And in his Inaugural Address to the people of Kansas, Gov. WALKER said:

"With these views, *well known to the President and Cabinet*, and *approved* BY THEM, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th March last, sustain 'the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution.' And they express the opinion of the President, that when such Constitution shall be submitted to the People of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interfered with by fraud or violence. *I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and quietly conducted, the* CONSTITUTION WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE REJECTED BY CONGRESS."

These official papers, containing the most solemn and unequivocal assurance on the part of the President, the Cabinet and the Governor, that the Constitution would be submitted to the people for *ratification or rejection*, and that in the event it should not be so submitted, it "*will and ought to be rejected by Congress*," were published and spread broadcast over the Territory prior to the election of delegates to the Convention, for the purpose of satisfying the people that, although they had been unjustly and foully treated in the apportionment of delegates, by the disfranchisement of 19 counties, and the imperfect and unfair registration of voters in the other 19 counties, yet the great wrong would not produce any injury in the end, for the reason that the Convention was not compelled to submit the Constitution to the people for "ratification" or "rejection," and that, unless it should be thus submitted at a fair election, "*the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress.*" The people relying on these solemn pledges of the President, the Cabinet and the Government officers in the Territory, and affirmed by the Democratic Party unanimously, in their resolutions indorsing the policy of Gov. WALKER, and nominating Gov. RANSOM for Congress, and confirmed by Senators and Representatives in Congress who visited the Territory, and gave similar pledges in their speeches to the people, were lulled into a false and fatal security, under the belief that the great wrong perpetrated in the apportionment for the election of delegates would be corrected and rendered harmless by the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, at a fair election, for ratification or rejection. Thus the matter stood when the election took place, on the first Monday of October last, and resulted in the total defeat of the Democratic Party, and the triumph and election of Free-State men for the Legislature, for Congress, and for county officers. This election dissipated the last ray of hope on the part of the Pro-Slavery men of making Kansas a slaveholding State by a fair vote of the people on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, for the obvious reason, that while it was conceded that the whole Free-State party (so called) would vote to a man against a Pro-Slavery Constitution, it was well known that at least one-half of the Democratic party would vote the same way on that question, thus proving by the data furnished by that election that four-fifths, if not nine-tenths of the people were in favor of making Kansas a Free State. The Lecompton Convention assembled and organized on the first Monday in September, one month previous to the election, and after appointing the Committees and transacting some preliminary business, adjourned until after the election, for the purpose of avoiding a division in the Democratic party, by disclosing the character of the Constitution, until they should ascertain the relative strength of parties in the Territory. The result of the election demonstrated beyond all controversy that an immense majority of the people of Kansas were opposed to making Kansas a Slave State, and that if the Convention framed and presented a Slave-State Constitution for approval, it would inevitably be rejected at the election. Under these circumstances, the Convention determined that instead of conforming their action to the known wishes of the people of Kansas, they would form a Slave-State Constitution, and submit it to the people in such a form as to render it impossible for them to reject it, by allowing those to vote only who would vote *for* it, and excluding from the polls all who proposed to vote against it. By this disreputable trick they hoped to save themselves, the President and his Cabinet, and all who coöperated with them, from the disgrace of violated pledges, at the same time that they defrauded the people of Kansas of the sacred rights of self-government guaranteed by the organic act, by forcing a Constitution upon them, without their consent and their wishes. It is but just to remark that the moment this scheme of tricker and fraud was promulgated, a large majority of the Democratic Party, including the better portion of the Pro-Slavery Party, who had acted with the Lecomptonites up to that time, instantly withdrew their confidence and support, and denounced the measure, as a base betrayal of the rights of the people.

The Lecomptonites were loyal to the Territorial Government so long as they filled the offices and controlled its power; but the moment they were defeated at the election, and the power passed into the hands of their opponents, they rebelled against it, defied its authority, and devised schemes to destroy its existence. Thus they provided: "This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided;" that is, from and after the election on the 21st of December, when the people were permitted to vote for it, *but not against it*. In this mode they propose to abrogate and subvert the Territoral Government established by Congress, by putting in force a State Constitution without the consent of Congress. What is this but rebellion—open, marked, undisguised rebellion? Where is the difference between this and the Topeka movement, which the President denounces as a "revolutionary Government," organized in defiance of the authority of the United States, which it was his duty to suppress with the Federal troops? He says:

"*This Topeka Government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a Government in direct opposition to the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress.*"

Might not the President have said, with as much fairness and justice, that this Lecompton Constitution, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a Constitution in direct opposition to the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress? If it be said that the Topeka Constitution was framed and declared to be in force without the consent of Congress, and therefore revolutionary, it may be answered with equal truth that the Lecompton Constitution was framed and declared in force without the consent of Congress, and consequently "revolutionary" for the same reason.

But we are told that the Lecompton Convention assembled under the authority of the Territorial Legislature. It is true that it commenced its proceedings under the sanction of the Legislature, and terminated its action in open rebellion against the authority of the Legislature.

When the Legislature, on the 17th of December, interposed its lawful authority to prevent the Lecompton Constitution from going into effect until ratified by the people on the 4th of January, and accepted by Congress, the Lecomptonites defied the authority of the Legislature established by Congress, and treated the law with contempt, refusing to yield obedience to it, or respect its mandates, or abide by the decision under it.

Thus it will be seen that from the time the Lecomptonites lost possession of the offices under the Territorial Government by a fair election on the first Monday in October last, in the language of the President, "they have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary Government under the so-called Topeka (Lecompton) Constitution, in its stead." So it appears that the Lecompton Constitution, as well as the Topeka Constitution, was declared to "take effect and be in force," not only without the consent of Congress, but in defiance and contempt of the authority of the Territorial Legislature established by Congress. Hence, if it be true that the Topeka Constitution was revolutionary, (and I have always held that it was so,) for the reason that was declared to take effect and be in force without the consent of Congress, and in defiance of the authority of the Territorial Legislature, it is undeniable that the Lecompton Constitution was "revolutionary" for the same reason, and that the President of the United States was under the same official obligations to maintain law over the Lecompton Constitution until Congress should othewise order and direct. Upon what principles of fairness or justice, then, can it be urged that we should admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution? Certainly not upon the ground that it is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and fairly embodies their will, for it has been conclusively shown that it has been repudiated by the people by more than 10,000 majority, at a fair election, held in pursuance of a valid law. Not upon the ground that it was adopted "in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government," and entire subserviency to the power of Congress to reject or disregard it at their pleasure "as was held by General JACKSON in the Arkansas case to be necessary, for it has been shown, beyond all controversy, that it was declared to take effect and be in force" in defiance of the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and without the consent of Congress. But the speedy admission of Kansas is urged by the President as a question of mere expediency, in order to restore peace and quiet in the whole country "and prevent a revival of the Slavery agitation." Upon this point the President addresses a plausible and ingenious argument to that portion of the Anti-Slavery feeling of the country, which, overlooking the great principle of self-government involved, opposes the Lecompton Constitution mainly upon the ground that it recognizes and establishes Slavery in Kansas, and is willing to adopt the shortest and quickest mode of abolishing Slavery, and making Kansas a Free State.

In order to reconcile this Anti-Slavery feeling to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, the President presents and enforces by argumeet the following propositions:

1. That it has been solemnly adjudicated by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and that Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.

2. That Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be done so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under the present Constitution.

3. That the people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission, and that the Legislature already elected may at its very first session submit the question to the vote of the people, whether they will or will not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

4. Inasmuch as the Lecompton Constitution provides a mode of amendment after the year 1864, and thereby excludes the possibility of any lawful change until that period, the President suggests that Congress may remove this obstacle by inserting a clause in the act of admission annulling so much of the Constitution as prohibits any change until after the year 1864, and requires two-thirds of each House of the Legislature to authorize the people to vote for a Convention, and declaring the right of the Legislature already elected to call a Convention, by a majority vote, in violation of the Constitution under which its members were elected, and which they were sworn to support.

Let us read the President's language on this point:

"If, therefore, the provisions changing the Kansas Constitution after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, could possibly be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing."

And again:

"If a majority of them [the people of Kansas] desire to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters on their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years. These are fundamental principles of American Freedom, and are recognized, I believe, in some form or other, by every State Constitution; and IF CONGRESS, IN THE ACT OF ADMISSION, SHOULD THINK PROPER TO RECOGNIZE THEM, I CAN PERCEIVE NO OBJECTION TO SUCH A COURSE."

The President can perceive no objection to Congress inserting a provision in the act admitting Kansas into the Union, which abrogates and annuls an imperative provision of the Constitution, and declares the right of the Legislature already elected to take the initiatory steps to change it by a majority vote, in the face of the provision in the Constitution that such steps shall not be taken until "*two-thirds of the members of each House*" concur, and not even in that case until after the year 1864. What right has Congress to intervene and annul, alter or even construe the provisions of a State Constitution, and license the members of the Legislature to disregard their sworn obligations to support the Constitution under which they hold their offices? Where does Congress obtain its authority to tell the members of a State Legislature that they are under no obligations to respect and obey the Constitution with which such State was admitted into the Union, and that they may proceed to alter or abrogate it, in a mode and at a time different from that authorized and permitted in the instrument? If the Lecompton Constitution be the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and if it be accepted by Congress as such, and the State be admitted into the Union under it, I hold that there is no *lawful* mode on earth to change or amend it, except the one provided and authorized in the Constitution itself. I agree that "the will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner." But the question is, when a Constitution has once become the supreme law of a State, what "lawful manner" is there of changing it, except the one provided and permitted by the Constitution? I agree with the President, also, that "the people can make and unmake Constitutions at pleasure." But how? In what manner is this to be done? There are two modes—the one *lawful* and the other *revolutionary*. When a Constitution has once become the fundamental law of a State, there is no "*lawful* manner,"—there can be no "lawful manner" of altering, changing, or abrogating it, except in pursuance of its provisions. It is true that the right of revolution remains—that great inalienable right to which our fathers resorted when submission was intolerable, and resistance a less evil than submission. Hence, if the Lecompton Constitution be accepted by Congress and the State admitted under it, while there will be no "lawful manner" of amending or abrogating it until after the year 1864, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, in the first instance, followed by a majority vote of all the citizens of the State, and the concurrence of the two Houses of the next Legislature—all prior to the election of delegates, and the assembling of a Convention—yet the revolutionary right will remain to the people of Kansas, to be resorted to or not according as they determine for themselves that it is a less evil to resist than to submit to a Constitution which was never their act and deed, and never did embody their will. It may be true that under this terrible right of revolution, "if a majority of the people desire to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission;" but if this "mode" be resorted to under the impression that it will abolish Slavery in Kansas more "speedily" than any other possible, it must be understood to mean revolution if successful, and rebellion in case of failure. But suppose the line of policy indicated by the President should be pursued—that Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution—that Congress in the act of admission recognize the right of "the Legislature already elected, at its very first session, to submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or will not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary measures to give effect to the popular will;" suppose all this to have been done, of what relief will it be to the oppressed people of Kansas, unless Mr. CALHOUN should set aside the fraudulent returns from Delaware Crossing, or go behind the returns and reject the fraudulent votes at Kickapoo, or Shawnee, or Oxford, or other precincts, in order to insure a majority in both branches of the Legislature opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and in favor of an immediate change? Unless the President is prepared to inform us that this is to be done, it is worse than mockery to talk about the right of the Legislature, "at *its very first session*," to submit the question to the people, and to insert a clause in the act of admission declaratory of a right, which can be exercised only in violation of the Constitution and by revolution; and especially if it is understood that, by forged returns and fraudulent votes, a majority of members are to be declared elected in both branches of the Legislature, who are determined to maintain the Lecompton Constitution, and resist any and all efforts to change it. By the express command of the Convention, the returns of that election were to be made up to the President of the Convention "within eight days" after the election. On the ninth day after the election, to wit, on the 13th of January, the returns were opened and counted by Mr. CALHOUN, as appears by the proclamation of the presiding officers of the two houses of the Legislature, who were present, by invitation of Mr. CALHOUN, to witness the opening and counting of the votes. More than a month has elapsed since the returns were opened and votes counted, and Mr. CALHOUN being in this city, we are not permitted to know the result of his deliberations; whether the rumor of yesterday that the Anti-Lecompton members were elected, or the rumor of to-day that the Lecompton party had triumphed, or whether the policy is to withhold the decision until the State shall have been admitted, and, leaving each party to infer that the decision is to be in their favor, compel Congress to act in the dark, and wait patiently to find out the result of its action. But suppose there should be a majority in both branches of the Legislature opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and in favor of a change, what can they do toward relieving the people of Kansas from a Constitution they abhor, since it is well understood that, in consequence of a large number of votes cast for the Anti-Lecompton ticket having been returned to Gov. DENVER instead of Mr. CALHOUN, the Lecompton ticket for Governor and State officers is to be declared elected; thus rendering it morally certain that any bill which the Legislature might pass, having for its object a change in the Constitution, would be defeated by the Governor's veto, it not being anticipated in any contingency that the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution would have a majority of two-thirds in each branch of the Legislature. Hence it must be apparent to all that, in the event that Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, any argument or proposition founded on the idea that the people of Kansas will have the opportunity of changing the Constitution by peaceful means through the instrumentality of the Legislature must in all probability prove deceptive and delusive. In the event that the deed shall be consummated, their only alternative will be submission or revolution. Revolutions are sometimes peaceful and bloodless. Constitutions and Governments have been changed by revolution without violence or bloodshed, but this is the case only when the public sentiment in favor of the change is unanimous or approaches so closely to unanimity as to silence all opposition. If this should prove to be the case in Kansas, the people will be able to reassert their violated rights of self-government, and form a Constitution which will embody their will, without violence or force; but if, in the progress of the revolution, they should meet with determined resistance, civil war or unconditional submission must be the inevitable consequence. Do the history of this Lecompton Constitution, the character and purpose of the men engaged in the movement, and the means employed to force it upon an unwilling people, furnish us assurance that after they have realized all their hopes by making the Constitution the fundamental law of the State, unalterable until after 1864, and then only by a two-thirds vote, that they will, on the day they come into power under it, permit it to be subverted and abrogated by a revolutionary movement, when they will have acquired the right, under the Constitution of the United States, to demand of the President the use of the Federal Army to put down the insurrection, and protect the State "against domestic violence?" When this demand shall be made upon the President by the "Legislature already elected at its very first session," or by the Governor, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," will he not consider himself bound by his official oath, and in obedience to the Constitution of the United States, to use the Federal troops to protect the State against domestic violence, by putting down the revolution, and suppressing insurrection and maintaining the authority of the Constitution, until lawfully changed in the manner prescribed in the instrument? Or, if it could be converted into a judicial instead of a political question, and brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication, can any one doubt the decision? Would not the Court be compelled to decide that the Constitution, having once become the fundamental law of the State, must be respected and obeyed as such until changed or annulled in pursuance of its own provisions? Would not the Court be compelled to declare as an inviolable and universal rule of interpretation, that when a Constitution prescribes one mode of amendment, it must be understood and construed as having thereby precluded all other modes, and prohibited all other means of accomplishing the same object? Suppose the people of Kansas should attempt to change the Constitution in a mode and at a time different from that authorized in the instrument, and should proceed so far as to adopt a new Constitution, and set up a State Government under it by an overwhelming majority in antagonism to the Constitution and State Government with which Kansas was admitted into the Union, which of the State Governments would the President feel bound to recognize, and "protect against domestic violence," when applied to in the manner provided in the Federal Constitution? He would be compelled to use the whole military power of the United States, or so much of it as shall be necessary to put down rebellion, and "protect the State against domestic violence," when properly applied to for the purpose. Hence the question will arise, and it is important to know how it is to be decided, in the event there shall be two State Governments in Kansas, in antagonism with each other—the one organized under the Lecompton Constitution and the other established by the people, in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution—which will the President recognize as valid and legitimate, and which will he denounce as a "revolutionary Government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity" as to make it his duty, under the Constitution of the United States, to put down the insurrection and crush out the rebellion with the Federal troops? It is important that this question should be determined in order that the people of Kansas may know how they are to exercise that great indefeasible right of which the President speaks when he says "They can make and unmake Constitutions at pleasure." Does he mean that inalienable right of revolution to which every people may resort, when their oppression is intolerable, and submission is a less evil than resistance? If so, I fear that the bright anticipations of the President would not be fully realized when he imagines that the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution "would restore peace and quiet to the whole country," and enable him "to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas and employ them on branches of the service where they are much needed."

The Bill for the admission of Kansas as a State.

A Bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, presented in the Senate by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, Feb. 17, 1858.

Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas, by their representatives in convention assembled at Lecompton, in said Territory, on Monday, the 4th day of September, 1856, having the right of admission into the Union as one of the United States of America, consistent with the federal constitution, in virtue of the treaty of cession by France of the province of Louisiana, made and concluded on the 30th day of April, 1803, and in accordance with the Act of Congress approved on the 30th May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska," did form for themselves a constitution and State government, republican in form; and the said convention has, in their name and behalf, asked the Congress of the United States to admit the Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the other States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the right of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such right shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the *bona fide* purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance of the said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved Feb. 26, 1857.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Removal of the Chicago Postmaster—His Successor—Reception of the Turkish Admiral, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The removal of the Anti-Lecompton Postmasters at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio, affords sad evidence of Mr. BUCHANAN's recklessness, and establishes the fact that in his eyes no offence of a public officer is so grave as his refusal to indorse a fraud, and no test of fitness for public place complete unless accompanied by subserviency. It is admitted that both these gentlemen were faithful and honest public servants. There is no pretence of complaint against either, except that they do not think Kansas should be tyrannically forced into the Union. How their sentiments on that point can affect the distribution of mails will doubtless puzzle simple-minded people exceedingly. Mr. MILLER, the Columbus martyr, is the friend of S. S. COX, the accomplished young representative in Congress from that District, whose zealous efforts to defeat the contemplated outrage upon popular sovereignty demanded this second-handed revenge.

The Chicago case is peculiarly marked, and disgracefully marked. Mr. COOK, who has just been appointed Postmaster to succeed Mr. PRICE, held the office during the last Administration, and was so notoriously incompetent to discharge its duties that it was with difficulty his friend, Senator DOUGLAS, succeeded in preventing his removal. After the appointment of his successor, it was discovered that COOK was a defaulter to the Government to the amount of some eighteen thousand dollars, which Postmaster-General BROWN peremptorily ordered him to pay up, if he did not wish to be sued upon his bond. When DOUGLAS called upon him in relation to the matter, COOK said that he had sold to the Government a city lot adjoining the Custom-House for $15,000, and had credited himself with the price of it—but that the Department had rejected the item, and thus made out the defalcation.

The Senator accordingly wrote to Governor BROWN, representing the case, and asking him if it could possibly be done, to allow the credit for the lot to relieve the Ex-Postmaster from the imputation of being a defaulter, and his surety from the necessity of responding upon his bond in these times of severe money pressure. The Department replied that it was impossible—that COOK knew the money could not be credited to him, because the purchase was made on condition that he should make perfect title to the Government, and that the jurisdiction over the property should be ceded to the United States, which latter conld not be done for eighteen months, as the Legislature would not be sooner in session. Until these conditions were complied with the purchase was not completed, and the purchase money could neither be credited nor paid to COOK. Besides, there were several thousand dollars due on his accounts over and above the price of the lot. In conclusion, the Department again gave peremptory notice that suit would be brought if the defalcation was not made good.

Thus it will be seen, that the best efforts of the Senator, when he was in good standing with the Administration, were not sufficient to convince the Department that Mr. COOK's defalcation was in the least excusable or to be palliated. So matters stood until a few days ago, when COOK came here, began to denounce Mr. DOUGLAS, and was finally reappointed Postmaster at Chicago, notwithstanding his defalcation, notwithstanding his incompetency, and notwithstanding that *he also was a member of the Committee which reported to the Chicago Anti-Lecompton meeting* the resolutions indorsing the Administration, but sustaining DOUGLAS on the Kansas question. He has consented to become traitor to his principles and his friend,—he has denounced DOUGLAS, and that entitles him to Mr. BUCHANAN's sympathy and reward! The extraordinary conduct of the President in this case is made the more hideous by the fact that this very morning COOK's surety applied at the Department to know how his account stood, and was informed that the reappointed Postmaster is still a defaulter on his old account, and that suit is to be commenced at once to recover from his bondsman. When the Senate confirms COOK's nomination, the President will be encouraged in opening penitentiary doors, and taking from within them candidates for offices that honest men can't accept, coupled with degrading conditions.

The *Herald's* statement that Hon. HORACE F. CLARK will vote for Lecompton, is unauthorized and untrue. He is now confined at home by illness, but before he left the city declared himself against the Lecompton fraud in the most positive terms.

As Mr. CLARK is a gentleman of fortune, who can afford to be independent of Executive patronage, he will maintain the stand he has taken, and obey the sentiment of his district, which is unanimous against the pending swindle, notwithstanding the efforts of the Executive to force it as a party measure.

The Senate has passed the Joint Resolution providing for the reception of the Turkish Admiral who is soon expected to land upon our shores. It is to be hoped that the measure will be strangled in the other House—for it is false in its spirit, unbecoming our Republicanism, and insulting to the Turkish Government, which is not a pauper, and will feel insulted instead of complimented by this volunteered and pompous charity toward its representative. We are told that our fussy parade over AMIN BEY, some years ago, was appreciated kindly by the Turkish Government, and resulted in good, but the evidence to sustain the assertion is wholly wanting. AMIN was an impostor—at least in so far as he claimed to be an agent of the Sultan, accredited to the United States, although he was probably less responsible for the imposition, than was JOHN P. BROWN, United States Dragoman at Constantinople, who introduced him in the United States, and laid the well-devised scheme through which himself and AMIN were enabled to lionize it about the country at Uncle Sam's expense. AMIN was simply a teacher in the Naval school near Constantinople, and came to the United States on leave of absence, for his own private amusement and instruction. After his return, the United States Minister at Constantinople found it easy to obtain from the Vizier a letter acknowledging the attentions shown to AMIN, the Turkish *subject*. That letter contains not a word about his being an agent or envoy,—and although the charge of imposture has been long before the country, those who participated in the affair have been successfully defied to show a particle of evidence, under the Sultan's authority, that he was in any way accredited as his agent.

If any special good has resulted to the United States from that affair, will some one be good enough to specify it so that it can be seen and understood. It is not our habit to feed and "tote" representatives of foreign Governments, and as the Sultan considers himself able to pay the expenses of his own agents when he sends them abroad to build ships, his pride will revolt at other attentions than the extension of ordinary facilities for the prosecution of his mission, and his introduction into society. If we spend five or fifty thousand dollars in free drinks to the honor of MEHEMET PASHA, the only result will be that the Sultan will feel himself bound to return a similar amount in presents to the President of the United States, to be accepted by the latter only to be placed on exhibition in the Patent Office. If the United States must signalize the advent of a Turkish Admiral by the expenditure of hard cash, there is a way of doing it to some purpose. Let them, for instance, consider and settle the just claim of HAMET CARAMALLI, the Turk who raised an army under contract with General EATON, to aid the United States in its Tripolitan War, and who has never to this hour received a dollar of the compensation to which the national honor and faith were pledged. The rendition of long-delayed justice in this case will do infinitely more to inspire the Turkish Government with that respect which must be the foundation of their kindly regard. S.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 19.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s '73	115½	34	Del. & Hud. Canal	112¾
1,000	Mich. State 6s	94⅞	100	do	113
15,000	do......b3	95	220	Hud. River R. R.	28⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s	91	100	do	28⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	87⅞	260	do	28¼
5,000	do	88	100	do......b60	28⅛
9,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¼	200	do......b10	28¼
10,000	do......b30	84	200	do......s3	28
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	90	187	Harlem Railroad	13⅝
1,000	Cal. St. 7s '70	81½	200	do......b10	13¾
10,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97¾	10	do	13½
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	88½	225	Har. R. R. Pref.	24
5,000	do	88⅛	15	Sixth-av. R. R	105
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	160	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11⅛
14,000	Erie R. 4th mt. bds	75	365	do	11⅛
2,000	Erie R. Co. B. 1871	59	750	Reading R. R......s3	63
5,000	do......b15	59	500	do......b10	63
1,000	Hud. Ri. R. 1st mt.	97½	200	do......s30	62⅛
1,000	Hud. Ri. R. 3d mt.	62	10	do	62
1,000	Harlem R. 2d mt.	72	100	do......c	62¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	95	200	do......b3	62½
1,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B	35½	100	do	62⅛
1,000	do	35	200	do......b15	62½
2,000	do	34	100	do......b10	62½
8,000	Mil. & Mis. 2m. 10B	72½	175	Mich. Cent. R. R	73¼
26	Merchants Bank	110	160	do	73½
10	Union Bank	115	25	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	27
25	Phenix Bank	105	100	do	26½
10	Bank of Commerce	101¼	70	do	26¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank	103¼	250	do......b30	27¼
10	Ocean Bank	82	250	do	26⅞
5	Market Bank	99	50	do......s10	26¾
10	Bank of New-York	110	25	do......b10	27½
195	Canton Company	23	343	M. So. & N. I. p. s.	47
90	Penn. Coal Co.	73	25	do......b60	47½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	19¼	85	Panama Railroad	103¼
50	do......b10	19½	100	do......b30	103¾
100	do......b30	19⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	12
225	do	19⅛	550	do	13
112	Pacific M. S. Co.	60	30	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	95½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	87	110	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	94
130	do......p & c	87	50	do	94½
100	do. 1 d. aft. opg	87	100	do......s60	94½
250	do......opg	87⅛	30	do	94½
25	do......c	87⅛	50	do......b60	95½
100	do......b30	87⅞	200	Cleve. & T. R. R. b10	47¾
12	Erie Railroad	31½	150	do	47¾
475	do	32	300	do	47⅝
871	do	31¾	130	Chi. & R. I. R. R b30	81½
100	do......b60	32	100	do......b10	81¼
200	do......b30	32	275	do	81
100	do......s10	31¾	100	do......b10	81
100	do......b60	32⅛	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37½
50	C. B. & Q. R. R. b10	80	50	do......b60	38

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	91	10	Har. R. R. Pref.	23½
25,000	Missouri St. 6s	83⅞	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R...p&c	86¾
2,000	E. RR. 3d M. Bs. '83	87½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	74
3,000	E. Con Bs. '62	58	75	do......b10	74½
6,000	E. R R. C. Bs. '71	58½	75	do	73¾
3,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	34	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R. b10	80½
5,000	M. & M. 2d M. 10 Bs.	72½	75	do	80¼
4,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	99	50	do......s3	80
5	Bank of Commerce	101¼	50	M. So. & N. I. R. R. b30	26¾
75	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	60	200	do	26½
50	Canton Co.	24	150	do	26⅜
50	do......b30	24½	150	do......b30	26½
240	Penn. Coal Co.	73	260	M. So. & N. I. prf. St'k	47
100	do......b30	73½	100	Panama Railroad	103
600	Erie Railroad	31½	100	do	102⅞
100	do......s60	31¾	200	do......b30	103
75	do	32	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	15½
115	Hud. River R. R.	28¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R	94½
50	do	28⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	47⅞
160	do	28½	520	do	47½
30	Harlem R. R.	13½	100	do......b30	47¾
300	Reading R. R.	61¾	600	do......b3	47⅝
100	do	61⅞	350	do	47⅜
250	do	62	100	do......s10	47½
100	do......b30	62½	360	La C. & M. R. R.	11
100	do......s3	62½	5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	37¼
			50	do......b60	39

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 87
$4,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¾
$5,000	City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add. 34
$5,000	Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s	Int. add. 15
$2,000	California 7s	Int. add. 81
$2,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add. 36
$2,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add. 35½
$2,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add. 35
$2,000	City of Madison, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add. 50
$5,000	Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 10s	Int. add. 25
$8,000	Racine & Mississippi R. R. 8s	Int. add. 45
$5,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 48
$5,000	Det. Monroe and Toledo R. R. 7s	Int. add. 49½
$2,000	Town of Berlin (Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 54¾
$2,975	New-York State 6 ₱ cent. Stock	Int. add. 103½
$360	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	80
$360	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	70
$330	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	68¼
$430	Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	52
30 shares	East River Bank	51
10 shares	Park Bank	94¼
5 shares	Artisans Bank	80
50 shares	Mechanics' Banking Association	51
10 shares	Commonwealth Bank	87¼
8 shares	Importers' and Traders' Bank	98⅛
30 shares	Phenix Bank	106¼
15 shares	Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
25 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co	60½
40 shares	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	11¼
50 shares	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R.R.	2¼
10 shares	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R.R.	3⅛
20 shares	Oriental Bank	100
10 shares	Park Bank	95
10 shares	Market Bank	102
5 shares	Market Bank	101⅞
10 shares	Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co	98½
15 shares	Commercial Fire Ins. Co	110½

FRIDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The few days later financial and market intelligence from Europe by the steamer *Baltic*, received this morning, is not very important, differing little, as it does, from the quotations by the previous mail. The negotiations of Mr. MORAN, in London, on behalf of the New-York and Erie Railroad, had so far advanced as to enable that gentlemen to forward by this steamer, some considerable London credits, against the cash investments on the new mortgage. These came very acceptable for the March engagements of the office here, and will go far to enable the management to resume the payment of interest on their funded obligations, as well as to retire the few remaining past-due acceptances of the Company. Mr. MORAN was about leaving London for the Continent. The information received to-day and by the previous steamer, caused the shares of the Company to advance from 28¼ as they opened on Thursday, to 33¼ ₱ cent. this afternoon. But as on this rapid advance there was some realizations at the extreme price, the Stock fell down at the close to 32@32¼ ₱ cent. Further intelligence from the London correspondents of the Illinois Central Company confirms the subscription to their new loan to the full amount apportioned to the English parties in interest. Other American Stocks were steady in price, but without much activity in investment, the market being governed by the news from this side to the 20th January, when prices were firm, 6 to 12 ₱ cent. lower than at present. The Cotton market at Liverpool, although quoted firm in the circulars, with a good show of sales, is scarcely up to the calculations made in anticipation on this side in regard to the news by this present steamer. The Manchester letters are discouraging. The markets here to-day took 2,000 bales at about the prices of yesterday. Of Money affairs, the London reports continue to show great ease in supply, and extreme cheapness in rates, and further large accessions of Bullion. There was said to be $7,500,000 in Gold on the way from Australia, most of it by vessels nearly due. The amount to go in from this side would raise this sum to $12,000,000, and considerable remittances were coming from Russia in Gold. In regard to Mr. PEABODY, a London letter says:

"The anticipation expressed in a former letter, that Mr. PEABODY, after depositing securities for $4,000,000, would not require to draw from the Bank of England more than $1,500,000 has been confirmed, and the merchants of London admit, with warm congratulations, that he and his country may be proud of the result."

The quotations of American Stocks to Feb. 3 are:

Illinois Central, 6 ₱ cent.	1875	82@ 84
Illinois Central, 7 ₱ cent.	1875	83@ 85
Illinois Central, 7 ₱ cent. free land	1860	83@ 87
Illinois Central, $100 shares, $40 paid	dis.	5@ 3
Michigan Central, 8 ₱ cent.	1860	87@ 90
Michigan Central, 8 ₱ cent.	1869	87@ 90
Michigan Central, 8 ₱ cent.	1869	90@100
Michigan Central, $100 shares		45@ 55
Mich. S. & N. Indiana sinking fund	1885	63@ 66
Michigan S. & N. Indiana $100 shares		20@ 30
New-York Cent. 6 ₱ cent. sinking fund	1883	84@ 86
New-York Central Convertible	1864	93@ 95
New-York Central, $100 shares		75@ 77
New-York & Erie, 3d mortgage	1883	75@ 77
New-York & Erie, sinkiug fund	1875	45@ 50
New-York and Erie, $100 shares		22@ 24
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mort. con.		86@ 88
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 2d mort. stg.		86@ 88

The London *Times*, of Feb. 3, says of the English Funds:

"The Funds opened steadily, this morning, at the improvement of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a furrher advance, but there was a reaction at the close from speculative sales upon lower prices from Paris. Consols for money were first quoted 95⅜@½, and almost immediately went to 95½@⅝. The final transactions, however, were at 95⅜ for money and 95½@⅝ for the 4th of March. Bank Stock closed at 225@227; Reduced, 95½@⅝; New Three ₱ Cents., 95⅝@¾; India Stock, 218@221; India Bonds, 15s.@18s.; and Exchequer Bills 22s.@26s. premium."

The failure announced from Paris of Mr. JAMES ODIERE creates some conversation among our French merchants to-day, to many of whom the house is well known. The American bills running on M. ODIERE are not important in amount, as far as we are advised, and are mostly drawn from the South.

In our own Stock Market to-day prices were again very strong throughout the dealings on most of the Railway shares, while the State and Railway Bond list was barely steady. The advance of yesterday on Hudson River, Toledo, Galena, Rock Island, Reading, Michigan Central and New-York Central, was gained upon in the morning sales, and the highest figures of the season were reached in the midst of the exciting demand on outside orders. In the afternoon, the leading attraction was Erie which, as remarked above, reached 33¼ ₱ cent., after the printed list, closing 32@32⅛ ₱ cent. Rock Island and New-York Central lost part of the extreme advance, closing 86⅜ for the former, 80 for the latter.

We hear of no change in Money affairs. The stock speculation gives a little activity to demand loans, but this inquiry is freely met, and the brokers in first-rate credit find no difficulty hypothecating stocks at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent., according to classification of values, and a good many houses have money left with them at call, at 5@6 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges tend to lower rates, and the best sterling is now called 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. The market, however, is scarcely established at any rate, as no mail goes until Tuesday *via* Boston, and the Cunarder of Feb. 6 is to arrive in the meantime.

MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, FEB. 1.

Assets on the 5 years' statement, 1853		$2,056,959
Income from Life Policies, &c., since		4,752,655
Total		$6,809,614
Life claims of 5 years	$1,378,643	
Policies by purchase	169,031	
Additions to policies	108,142	
Commissions 5 years	184,170	
Salaries, Rents, &c	283,719	—$2,123,706
Assets Feb. 1, at end of 15 years		$4,685,908
Of which,		
In Bond and Mortgage	$4,321,033	
In other assets and cash	364,875	—$4,685,908

The Company was started on the mutual plan, with a guaranteed subscription of only $50,000 in 1843. The present is the third quinquennial statement, and it shows as above a wealth of $4,685,908, of which $1,142,503, by way of dividend, is now added to the value of the outstanding policies, and $605,177 as the present value of the previous dividends of 1848 and 1853. This appropriation leaves $2,668,867 as a reserve to cover, if need be, the reinsurance of all outstanding policies, and $269,361 for contingencies.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $134,760 10—from Customs, $26,000; paid out, $147,689 19 balance, $3,334,752 22.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$2,464,390	$2,194,173	$1,299,126
Thrown on market	2,627,352	2,253,916	1,893,535
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$16,237,213	$20,627,596	$7,216,116
Thrown on market	16,555,048	20,910,361	9,309,276

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, Thursday, [illegible] 18, 1858.

All persons having over due obligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

The following is the [illegible]:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	741	[illegible]	179	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	853	205,7[illegible]	379	75,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	634	428,303	67	33[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	251	35,510	99	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	679	137,710	134	14,556	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,158	$1,[illegible],002	758	$2[illegible],124	2,[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Entered. $1,[illegible],126 [illegible]arketed. $1,[illegible]

Latest Market Report by [illegible]altic.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, [illegible]—1 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS of all kinds very [illegible] and no business pressing.

PROVISIONS without change.

COTTON—The market is firm and price[illegible] Probable sales for the day [illegible] to 7,000 bales.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & [illegible]

LONDON, Wednesday, [illegible]

CONSOLS for money 95⅛@95⅛, and [illegible] 95¼@95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, [illegible]

The Brazil Mail steamer reached Southa[illegible] to-day. The dates from Rio are [illegible] COFFEE was dull and nominal. T[illegible] FREIGHTS and trade were generally [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, [illegible]

The foreign advices by the [illegible] lished here to-day, in the regular [illegible] the Associated Press, but had no effect [illegible] COTTON market. The sales to-[illegible] bales. The sales of the week add[illegible] the receipts 67,500; stock, 396,000 ba[illegible] at this port up to the present time, [illegible] with those of last year, fall short [illegible] ditto at all Southern ports, 470,[illegible] firm at 5⅛c.@5⅜c. MOLASSES, 27c.[illegible] closed with an advancing tendency. [illegible] $1 05, and White, $1 20. Yellow CORN, 57c.[illegible] PORK, $16 25@$16 50. Bulk Shoulders, 5⅝c.@[illegible] and Sides, 7c.@7¼c. [illegible] Shoulders, 7⅜c., and Sides, [illegible] COFFEE, 11c.@11¼c. *Sales of the [illegible] Stock*—31,500 bags, against 79,000 last year. F[illegible] —Cotton, to Liverpool, 7-16d.@15-[illegible] 15-16c. Other things generally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Friday, [illegible]

MESS PORK declined 50c., BULK [illegible] @⅛c., and LARD ⅛c.@¼c., al[illegible] unsettled, and with holders [illegible] buyers. WHISKY, [illegible] New-York unaltered.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 1[illegible]

The sales of COTTON to-day were 5,0[illegible] irregular prices; the market [illegible] feeling. Middling is still quoted at [illegible] SUGAR is buoyant; fair to fully fair [illegible] lasses 25c.@27c. EXCHANGE drooping [illegible] 106¾c.@108.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, [illegible] 18.

The sales of COTTON for the [illegible] have be[illegible] 5,000 bales, closing at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. [illegible] better, and ¾c.@1c. on the lower grades[illegible] fair, 11⅞c.@12c.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, F[illegible]

Sales of COTTON to-day, 500 bales, at 11c. [illegible] for Good Middling to Middling [illegible]

BALTIMORE[illegible]

Our markets are generally firm [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS are firm. FLOUR tends upward[illegible] Extra Ohio, $5 WHEAT is better and buoyant[illegible] of 500 bushels White at $1 25@$1 35. C[illegible] demand at 60c. PORK firm—Mess, $17. [illegible] 10⅛c. Pickled HAMS [illegible] Shoulders, 7c. WHISKY firm at 22c.@23c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	
North Star	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverp[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Borussia	New-York	Hambu[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverp[illegible]	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
America	Boston	Liverp[illegible]	[illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb[illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-Y[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-Y[illegible]	[illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinw[illegible]	Feb[illegible]
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinw[illegible]	Mar[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 47 | Sun sets..... 5 41 | Moon rises..... 12 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 06 | Gov. Island.12 55 | Hell Gate... 2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Ships Creole, Price, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Golden West, Currener, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Bark Barman, Wood, Matanzas, H. S. Vining.

Brigs Northern Light, Esdale, ——, Arrowsmith & Ball; Emma, Penfield, Para, Corning, Bento & Co.

Schooners St. Lawrence, Brown, [illegible], Md., W. H. Brush; Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; D. Russell, Butler, New-Haven, J. B. [illegible]; [illegible] Hughes, Harvard, Newbern, Davis & [illegible]; [illegible] Wapple, Richmond, C. H. Pi[illegible].

Steamer Piedmont, Willets, [illegible], H. B. C[illegible].

Ship Margaret Tyson, Morrison, Liverpool Jan. 1, with mdse. and 22 passengers Wm. Tyson. Encountered severe westerly gales during the passage, and has been off the coast between Nantucket and Cape Henlopen, for the last 16 ds. On the night of Jan. 5, lat. 55 10, lon. 18 40, Thos. McGucking, seaman, was washed off the passenger deck, and lost, blowing a most violent gale from W. at the time. Nov. 1, on the outward passage, 20 miles E. of Sandy Hook, Daniel Donovan, seaman, fell from aloft on deck and was killed.

Ship Wanderer, Ryder, Calcutta Nov. 3, and Sands Head Nov. 6, with mdse. to Howes & Co.

Ship St. Peter, Savin, New-Orleans 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced heavy weather N. of H., split sails, &c. Was up to the Bar on the 12th, but was blown off.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Pendleton, Leghorn Jan. 1, passed Gibraltar Jan. 10, with marble, rags, &c., to master. Jan. 20, lat. 43, lon. 45, in a gale from S. E. to N. W., sprung the rudder, stove boat, swept decks, split sails, &c., and most of the crew are frost bitten. Has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Fornax, Gardiner, Havana Feb. 2, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. Has had heavy weather and head winds the entire passage.

Schr. Cornelia, (3 masted,) Anderson, Savannah 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Willis Putnam, Downer, Norfolk 4 ds., with grain to Gray & Glassell.

Schr. Joseph Lawrence, Church, Norfolk 5 ds., with grain to Blow & Meech.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Monterey, Craig, Delaware City, grain to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Polly Price, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Statesman, Wicks, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with flour, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Sidney C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. H. B. Fidderman, Smith, with mdse. from ship Flying Dutchman, ashore at Brigantine Beach.

Schr. Ringgold, Lockwood, with mdse. from ship Flying Dutchman, ashore at Brigantine Beach.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Crellin, with mdse. from ship Flying Dutchman, ashore at Brigantine Beach.

Schr. Americus, Walters, Gibara, (Cuba,) 15 ds., with mahogany and cedar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to J. B. Sardy. Feb. 11, lat. 33 57 N., lon. 73 44 W., signalized ship Chap[illegible]n, stg. E. The A. has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. Hannahett, Ferris, with wood from wreck of ship Flying Dutchman, ashore at Brigantine Beach.

Schr. John H. Allen, (of Philadelphia,) Babcock, Havana Jan. 24, with sugar to master. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, carried away fore gaff.

Schr. J. G. Stille, Horson, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with grain.

Schr. Margaret Mabey, Bowker, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters to T. Phillips.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Abrams, Virginia, with oysters to master.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E. with snow.

SAILED—Ship E. C. Scranton, Spencer, for Liverpool, and anchored at Quarantine.

Memoranda.

Capt. Lockwood, of the wrecking schr. Ringgold, arrived this morning, reports seeing the sunken schr. off Long Branch, and says she is the B. Drummond, as before reported.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Arr. Rosamond, from Pernambuco, Jan. 22. Left in port, barks Hamilton and Webster, from Boston. Arr. Dec. 22, Imperador, from Philadelphia: Jan. 4, Reindeer, from Richmond; Jan. 18, brigs Volant and Ketch; Jan. 21, Commeree; sld. Jan. 9, U. S. steam frigate Saranac, for Rio; 15th, Zingarella, Bunker, from New-York, for Bahai; 16th, whaleship Pacific, from the Pacific for New-Bedford.

Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 14, Sarah A. Nickles, from New-York. In port, barks Brazillian and Ann E. Grant, for New York; J. B. Lancaster and Minnesota, for Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19.—The schr. Lane, from Falmouth, Jam., with coffee and spices, &c., for New-York, on the 15th inst. lost the second mate overboard. On the 17th, anchored off Cape Henry, lost anchor. Crew sick and frost bitten.

Disasters, &c.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 19.—SHIP FLYING DUTCHMAN.—The steamtug Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hassard, came down at 12 o'clock, to-day, and has gone into Egg Harbor. It blowing a gale from E. N. E., she was obliged to leave the ship. The pumps are chocked with wool; could not get water out of her. Shall keep the steamer until the storm moderates.— By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—The ship Mackinaw reached this port this day. She does not leak any; the loss will therefore be comparatively light to the Underwriters.

Foreign Ports.

At Liverpool, Feb. 3, arr. Calista, Haws, from Mobile.
At Gibara, (Cuba,) Feb. 4, bark E. Foster, Foster, l[illegible]g. for Cadiz, in 10 ds.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PI[illegible]anos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 390, 392 and [illegible] 3d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. P[illegible]